YEAR'S EDITION.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

PAGES 1 to 4.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1888.—TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

BER 1373.

ROAD DISASTER.

s Train Remains Forty-
o Make an Hour

nit a Freight on a Pennsylvania Road.

Demolished and Passenger Cars Telescoped.

d and Twenty Travellers Severely Injured.

[illegible]

THE READING STRIKE.

Aid of the Men at the Reading Shops Indispensable.

Extraordinary Pressure Brought to Bear on Them.

All Efforts Met by a Stern Refusal to Strike.

Stoppage in the Coal Regions Almost Complete.

[illegible]

WINTRY WEATHER.

Lake Region Experiences the Worst Storm for Years.

A Repetition of the Blockade of 1880 Feared.

Thirty Degrees Below Reported from Vermont Points.

Milwaukee Loses a Fine Church Building by Fire.

[illegible]

The Signal Gun

IS FIRED.

We are going to put the knife right into the price and the Clothing and

Entire Stock

HAS GOT TO GO.

F. S. Leonard's,

The Unconquerable, Progressive, Victorious Reliable,

Clothier, Hatter

GENTS' FURNISHER.

Prices that defy competition. Satisfaction and an Honest Low Price to all.

We advertise Bargains. We give Bargains.

We want you to examine our Stock and Prices. Our inducements are Reliable Goods and our

Uniform Low Price to All

F. S. Leonard,

No. 107 Pike's Peak Ave.,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Wm. Scott & Co.

GRAND HOLIDAY

Slaughter Sale!

OF

STOVES

STOVES

STOVES

To continue during the Holidays and until further notice, thus giving the people of El Paso County an opportunity

Never -:- Before

Had in the History of Colorado

Copper Tea Kettles, Brass Sets, Carving Sets & Plated Knives and Forks at Slaughtering Prices

DURING THE HOLIDAYS!

Flobert Rifles, $3.50; Skates, $1.00 AND UPWARD

AT—

Wm. Scott & Co.'s,

Hardware, Cutlery, Stoves and Tinware.

124 SOUTH TEJON ST.

JUST -:- RECEIVED.

Gents' & Ladies' Dressing Gowns

Smoking Jackets, Underwear, Neckwear, Mufflers, Gloves, Dress Ties, suitable for the present

JOHN T. KELLEY & CO.,

NORTH PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

REAL ESTATE!

-:- HOMES -:-

OF YOUR OWN

For the Same Monthly Payments

YOU NOW EXPEND

-:- IN RENT. -:-

I am selling lots in Calvert Heights on the Instalment Plan. For $150 or $200, distributed over a year, you can own a Good Lot in one of the most promising locations in El Paso County.

Calvert Heights

Is a lovely spot, close to the

-:- Midland Shops at Colorado City, -:-

And directly in the line of the great improvements being made in that growing Town, or I can sell you lots in

PARRISH'S ADDITION!

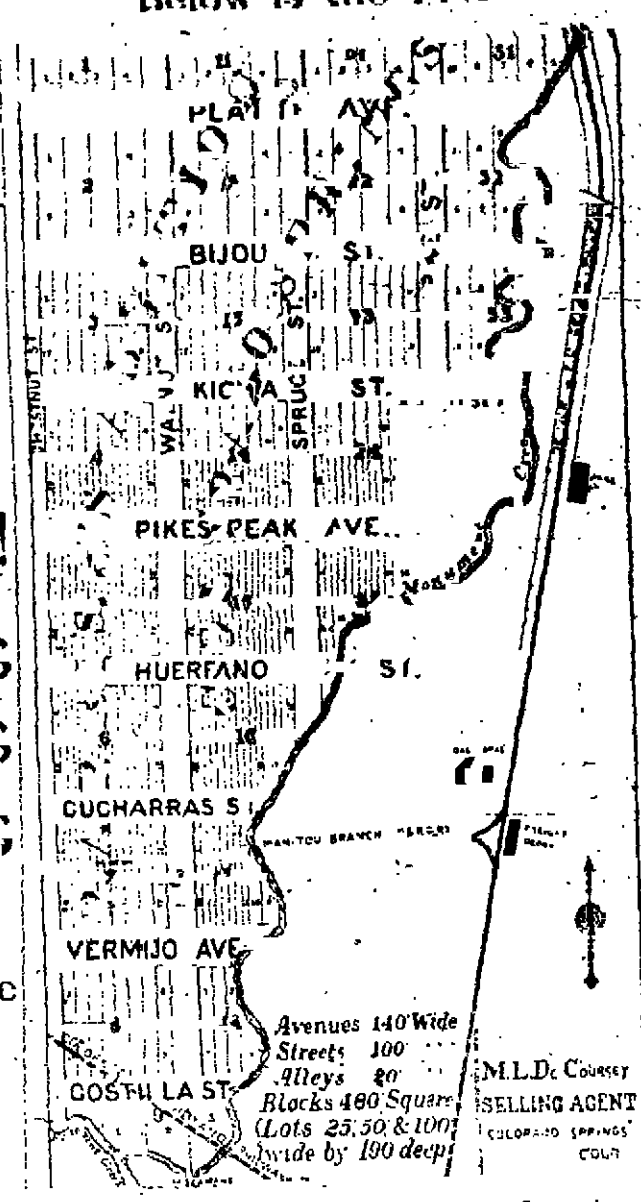
To Colorado Springs, also on the Instalment Plan, so that by paying $10 or $15 per month you may, at the cost of a few dollars, own one of the most beautiful building homes given to be found in the great State of Colorado.

Parrish's Addition is convenient to Churches, Schools, Stores and Depots, and has the Best Water supply of any part of Colorado Springs. Very shortly the Street Railway Cars will be running through it, from end to end, giving all citizens the convenience of a 5 cent ride to Colorado Springs, Colorado City, Calvert Heights and Manitou.

Buy Lots in Parrish's Addition

And I will guarantee you a [illegible]

Below is the Plat:



I also have for sale some of The Best Corner Lots and others, in all parts of the city. Also for sale a full line of

IMPROVED PROPERTY!

Also for sale the

Best Ranches in El Paso County.

Several Splendid "Snap" Ranches on the Divide, for sale at reasonable figures.

There are Fortunes to be made on Ranches on the Divide, and Don't you forget it!!

Call and see me, and go away Rich.

M. L. DeCOURCEY,

Real Estate Agent,

No. 3 North Tejon Street, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum . . . $10.00 | Six months . . . 5.00
Three months . . . 2.50 | One month . . . 1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum . . . $1.50 | Six months . . . 75
Three months . . . 50

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri River.

All business communications for this paper should be addressed to the GAZETTE PRINTING CO. Letters to individuals will not be opened except at the business office. Rejected manuscripts will be returned when stamps are inclosed for that purpose. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the return of manuscripts. Correspondence containing matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No claims are allowed against subscribers to the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements in the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Friday noon.

Advertisements will be continued only ordered and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

H. W. STEELE, Manager of the GAZETTE.

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

We wish our readers a Happy New Year. We have labored hard for the past month to prepare a paper which should be an accurate record of the past year and at the same time tell our eastern readers what we are and what we are doing. Our illustrations will speak louder than words of our progress. No paper has ever been published in Colorado equal to this in the beauty and number of illustrations. We congratulate Manitou, Colorado City and Colorado Springs on having the material for such a picture and trust they will think it does partial justice.

Every railroad that is contemplating the plains is aiming for Colorado to get to her limitless coal fields and have a share in her immense traffic. The Union Pacific, Burlington, Kansas Pacific, Atchison and Topeka, and Missouri Pacific have come. The Northwestern and Rock Island are now on the way, while the Burlington and Atchison and Topeka like the country so well, that they are anxious to put a branch line into Colorado. This fact is turning the attention of all capitalists in the east to Colorado. They see that it is must be a wealth house to attract all the great trans-continental lines to her build. We have endeavored to tell these capitalists some of the advantages of this country and suggest a way for their benefit.

WATER WORKS AND CHURCHES.

We devote considerable space this morning to description of these two subjects. Practically, these two cities, with Colorado Springs, will soon be a part of the city. Manitou, nestling at the mouth of Ute pass, will always be the great summer resort. Colorado City, three miles east, just out of the foothills, is and will be the manufacturing center, while Colorado Springs, three miles still further east, will be the rail center, being the nearest point to the mountains where the east and west and north and south lines can intersect. We are mutually interested in each other's welfare. What helps one town will help all.

The legends of the soda springs and the descriptions of the scenery, hotels, life, etc., at Manitou Springs will be of peculiar interest to our eastern readers. Her progress in the last few years has been wonderful and the story is fully told.

But Colorado City is the miracle of the group. Lots in this city that could have been bought for twenty dollars are worth two thousand. In the value of its improvements the past year it almost equals Colorado Springs. She has an energetic population and will be the point where all manufacturing interests will center, because of the various natural resources about her.

Other places in El Paso county are applied, as well as her great farming, stock and dairy interests. All makes an interesting and valuable record.

THE FUTURE OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

The future of Colorado Springs is very bright from every point of view. Our railroad, postoffice, mercantile and real estate statistics show a steady growth in population, in business and in the increase of values. The postoffice receipts show an increase of about thirty per cent, and this cannot be very far from being representative of the increase in population. The receipt of mail matter of this year over last year would indicate a much greater increase in population. Another item that would bear on the number of our population is the passenger receipts of the different railroads. The passenger receipts for 1886 were $111,619.42, for 1887, $120,621.18. The increase for 1887 was [illegible] over sixty per cent. The passenger rates during the year 1887 were lower than the year 1886, so that the percentage of increase in earnings would not be as much as the percentage of the increase in travel. Taking into account the decrease in the passenger rates seventy-five per cent would more nearly express the increase in passenger travel. This means a very material increase not only in our population, but in the tourist travel to this city. The freight receipts show a still greater increase. In 1886 the total freight earnings for this town to the two railroads entering it were $161,788.7[illegible]. In 1887, the figures for the same [illegible] here received $[illegible]. A part of the earnings for 1887 were for building material used in the construction of the Colorado Midland. But the increase in the freight earnings for the business confined to this city was fully as great as the increase in passenger earnings. There is probably in this city one half more capital invested in merchandise than there was a year ago, judging by the number of new stores that have been established and the increase in the stocks of those stores already established.

Colorado Springs has now attained to a growth that it presents opportunities for all kinds of mercantile pursuits. A very large proportion of our people have independent means, and live generously, and, therefore, give more business encouragement to our merchants than perhaps is given in any city of its size in the country. The city also presents a very inviting field for wholesale business. We are situated almost in the center of the state and are nearer by rail to every other point in the state than any other city. We are connected by the Denver and Rio Grande, Atchison and Topeka and the Denver, Texas and Gulf, running through the city north and south. With every important transcontinental line doing business in Colorado. Through the Colorado Midland, which passes the mountains directly to the west, we have a closer connection with Leadville and the mountain towns beyond than any one of the cities on the east of the mountains. We have the same rates in shipping in goods from the east that Denver and Pueblo have. We also have the same rates in shipping out from this point to other places in the state. We, therefore, have the geographical position and all the advantage in rates to make this a great wholesale center. In addition to this, it is now quite evident that the Rock Island will immediately extend its line from the terminus in Kansas to Colorado Springs, making this the terminus in Colorado. The Atchison and Topeka has also determined to make its Ness City extension to this point, and will do this when the money is raised. The Kansas extension of the Burlington and Missouri will also come into Colorado Springs at a near day. This will give us in the immediate future three direct routes to the east, and will insure beyond peradventure the maintenance of the same rates for this city that Denver and Pueblo have.

At present, the valuation of property in the city on the assessor's book is about three millions, though six millions would more nearly represent the market value. We have no indebtedness that is a burden. Bonds which were issued to put up the High school building have been redeemed. The only school bonds out are those for the buildings erected in the last three years. Our water works have cost not far from a hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Some forty thousand dollars of this was paid by direct taxation. Of the one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars in bonds issued, but little over one hundred thousand dollars remains unpaid. We also owe about eight thousand dollars on the bonds issued to build the city hall. Our water works, however, are worth more than this whole bonded indebtedness and would easily sell for this amount. Income is [illegible] enough to pay the interest on all the city's indebtedness. It will be seen, therefore, that the city is in a healthy financial condition. This is exceptional in so young a city having so many substantial improvements. Most cities are fifty or a hundred years accomplishing what we have done within the last ten. We now have a splendid system of water works, substantial school buildings, beautiful parks, fine streets ornamented with full grown shade trees, besides many other comforts which private capital has brought to us in the way of an opera house, gas, electric light, telephones, etc.

As a health resort, the city is growing continually in reputation. The articles of Mr. Ehrich and Dr. Wagner have done a great deal to give information regarding our superior qualifications as a health resort. Many other agencies have been at work, also, to inform the people of the east regarding the city. Every year we gain in population of that character that insures permanency to all values.

It is no wonder, therefore, that the value of real estate, while it has not jumped during the last year, has steadily risen. There may be opportunities for wilder speculation, but no place where wise investments are sure to bring a fair return to the investor. We do not hold out the doubling in value of real estate every year nor the twenty per cent incomes from investments on improved property, but the past and the present do give us the authority to assert that there will be a steady rise in values on all unimproved property and a fair increase from all improved property.

THE GAZETTE FOR 1888.

During the coming year we shall make several changes in the GAZETTE that will add greatly to its value as a newspaper. We are receiving on our regular New York associated press report on the average of [illegible] words daily. We are now trying to arrange to have this report increased to about eight thousand words per day. We shall also give more special dispatches. The special correspondence from prominent writers in this country will be increased in the number of letters and contributors. Among our special contributors of the past six weeks have been Gail Hamilton, Marion Harland, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, General A. W. Greely, Judge Tourgee, J. T. Trowbridge, Dion Boucicault and others. Several other contributors from the eastern people have been arranged for.

We have arranged through the Union Correspondence company, of which Theodore Stanton is director, with a bureau at Paris for a series of the most brilliant letters from European capitals that are now offered for American newspapers. The contributors to this service include the most famous and brilliant writers, journalists, statesmen and public men in Europe as well as prominent Americans abroad. There will be at least three letters a week. The matter is collected by Colonel Mr. Theodore Stanton. Some idea of the class of these letters may be had from the titles of the following articles which have appeared in this correspondence in the last three months: "German Conservatories of Music," by Miss Beach Willis Howard; "Salon of Madame Sarasate," "The American Diplomatic Corps in Europe," by Count Paul Vasili; "The Lions Mother of "Berlin Society" and "Society in Vienna," "The Socialist Party in the German Reichstag," by Herr Wilhelm Liebknecht, deputy, and one of the most prominent leaders of the socialists in Germany; "The Present Outlook of Nihilism in Russia," by the celebrated Stepniak, author of "The Russian Peasantry," "The Marriage Tie in France," by Brunetière, Blaze de Bury, the well known critic and novelist; "Socialism in Denmark," by Friedrich Hoyer, the radical Danish deputy; "Court Life in Italy," by M. Marius Gonnet, a well known newspaper correspondent of Rome; "Henri Rochefort, the Famous Liberal, Journalist and Author," by General Cluseret, author of "The Paris Commune;" "Socialism in England," by William Morris, the noted poet, artist and socialist; "What Women Think of Queen Victoria," and a number of short articles by Grace Greenwood, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Olive Logan, Emily Faithfull and many other well known English and American writers. Among other contributors are the following famous European: Senor Emilio Castelar, the Spanish statesman, M. Francisque Sarcey, the famous Parisian dramatic critic, Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the Norwegian novelist and poet, Mme. Juliette Adam, of the Nouvelle Revue; Colonel Milkowski of Geneva, the Polish patriot; Mlle. Marie Zebrikoff, the Russian author, St. Petersburg, M. Alfred Naquet, of the French senate; M. Emile de Laveleye, the distinguished Belgian publicist, and many others. Prominent Americans abroad will also contribute to the series. In October, notable interviews were published with James G. Blaine and Chauncey M. Depew. The Honorable Eugene Schuyler, ex-minister to Greece, the Honorable R. B. Anderson, United States minister to Denmark, Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, editor of the New York Evangelist, Frederick Douglass, Theodore Tilton and Mrs. Frank Leslie will be among the Americans who will contribute immediately. This service has been obtained at a considerable outlay, but our purpose is to make the paper representative in some degree of the intelligence of our readers. The first letter in the series that we shall publish will be on "Spanish Republicanism," by Senor Emilio Castelar, ex-president of the Spanish republic and the most eloquent advocate of freedom among the Latin races. The series has contained and will continue to contain the most brilliant series of letters ever provided the American press from Europe.

NECROLOGY.

JANUARY.

1. At New York, General Albert Gallatin Lawrence, of Newport, aged 59 years.

3. In New York, Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D., bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York; aged 84 years.

6. In Covington, Kentucky, Prof. [illegible] aged 84 years.

9. In London, William Ballantine, a distinguished English lawyer; aged 75 years.

10. In New York, John Roach, the noted ship builder, aged 73 years.

12. In London, the Earl of Iddesleigh (Sir Stafford Northcote), aged 62 years.

16. In Washington, D. C., General W. B. Hazen, chief of the weather bureau, aged 50 years.

18. In New York, Professor E. L. Youmans in his 67th year.

22. At Monte Carlo, Joseph Whitworth, the noted engineer, aged 81 years.

24. In New York, General Charles P. Stone, aged 60 years.

FEBRUARY.

11. In Lynn, Mrs. Henry Wood, authoress, aged 57 years.

13. At Savannah, Tenn., Right Rev. William M. Green, bishop of the diocese of Mississippi, aged 69 years.

19. In Newport, R. I., General Robert B. Potter, aged 56 years.

24. In New York city, General Thomas W. Egan, aged 54 years.

25. At Norfolk, Va., Commodore William T. Truxton, U. S. N. (retired); aged 63 years.

28. In Rome, Italy, Cardinal Jacobini, pontifical secretary of state, aged 52 years.

MARCH.

4. In Rome, Italy, Father Beckx, general of the Jesuits, aged 92 years.

5. At Pensacola, Fla., Commodore Edward Peck Lull, U. S. N., aged 71 years.

8. In Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in his 74th year. At Nassau, New Providence, James R. Eagle, engineer; aged 67 years.

9. In Stuttgart, Germany, Ludwig Von Hofer, sculptor, aged 86 years.

27. In Princeton, N. J., Paul Tulane, philanthropist, aged 57 years.

29. In Newark, N. J., Rev. Roy Palmer, D. D., hymn writer, aged 78 years.

31. In Albany, N. Y., John G. Saxe, poet, aged 71 year.

APRIL.

4. In New York, Miss Catherine L. Wolfe, philanthropist, aged 81 years.

10. At Evansville, Ind., L. F. Ray, noted conchologist, aged 71 years.

12. In Wilmington, Del., Right Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D., S. T. D., LL. D., first bishop of Delaware and senior bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church, in his 80th year.

15. In Paris, France, Very Rev. Monsignor William Quinn, vicar general of New York, aged 66 years.

MAY.

19. In Washington, Brevet Major General Henry J. Clarke, aged 63. In Nashua, N. H., General Aaron Fletcher, 80 years.

14. In Washington, D. C., Chief Justice Waite, in the United States court of the United States, aged 69 years.

18. In Warrenton, Virginia, ex-Governor William Smith, aged 90 years.

19. In New York, William H. Macy, president of the Seamen's savings bank, aged 82 years.

29. In Washington, Major Ben. Perley Poore, journalist and author, aged 67 years.

JUNE.

24. In Boston, Miss., Daniel Pratt, the "Great American Traveler," aged 78 years.

24. In Jefferson county, Ky., General James Speed, ex-United States attorney general, aged 73 years.

29. In Philadelphia, W. H. H. Ross, ex-governor of Delaware, aged 74 years.

JULY.

2. In Waterville, Vt., Luke P. Poland, ex-United States senator from Vermont, aged 75 years.

4. In Augusta, Me., ex-Governor Anson P. Morrill, aged 83 years.

8. At Portland, Ore., Ben. Holladay, pioneer of the Pony express in the United States, aged 68 years.

11. Near Essen, Germany, Alfred Krupp, artillery founder, aged 75 years.

18. At Point Hill, Va., R. M. T. Hunter, ex-secretary of state of the southern confederacy, aged 78 years.

19. At Cohasset, Mass., Uriel Crocker, the oldest New England publisher and bookseller, aged 81 years.

19. In Trenton, N. J., Dorothea L. Dix, philanthropist, aged 85 years.

20. In Hyde Park, Mass., Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., author, aged 63 years.

23. In Salt Lake City, Utah, John Taylor, president of the Mormon church, aged 79 years.

29. In Stradella, Italy, Aristide Depretis, president of the council and minister of the interior, aged 76 years.

AUGUST.

8. In Richmond, Me., General A. W. Doolittle, aged 79 years.

9. In Boston, Mass., Commodore Henry Hastings, aged 69 years.

11. In New York, Colonel Charles S. Spencer, aged 65 years.

12. In Paris, France, Jean Victor Duruy, historian, aged 76 years.

17. In New York city, Rev. Barr Carey, D. D., LL. D., in his 78th year.

19. In Woods Holl, Mass., Professor Spencer F. Baird, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in his 69th year. In Cambridge, Mass., Alvan Clark, famous telescope maker, aged 83 years.

22. In Paris, ex-Minister Anson Burlingame, of New York, aged 62 years.

26. At Saratoga, Tenn., Right Rev. R. W. B. Elliott, D. D., missionary bishop of western Texas, aged 47 years.

SEPTEMBER.

7. In Cambridge, Mass., C. M. Henry, musical critic, aged 71 years.

2. In New York city, Rev. Bishop William X. Harris, of the Methodist Episcopal church, aged 70 years.

7. In Flat Rock, N. C., ex-Governor William Alston, of South Carolina, aged 81 years.

7. In London, Sir Charles Young, dramatic author.

12. In Oakland, Washington Roeder, governor of California, aged 63 years.

13. In New York city, Dr. Alonzo Clark, in his 81st year.

14. At Frankfort, Ky., ex-Governor Luke P. Blackburn, aged 71 years.

21. In Fargo, Archbishop F. X. Leroy, of the diocese of New Orleans.

OCTOBER.

11. In New York, Judge Thomas C. Manning, United States minister to Mexico.

12. On board the yacht Sandowlah, bound for Australia, Lady Brassey, Earlish authoress.

19. At Sanford, Florida, Judge William Archer Cook, author of works on law, aged 70 years.

22. In Chicago, Elihu B. Washburne, ex-congressman, ex-secretary of state and ex-United States minister to France.

NOVEMBER.

1. In France, Jean Raymond Hippolyte Lazerges, a noted French painter.

2. In London, Jenny Lind, the celebrated Swedish singer, aged 66 years.

4. In San Francisco, Henry Edgerton, a noted California lawyer, aged 57 years.

5. At Rome, Cardinal Pellegrini.

7. At Philadelphia, General Joshua T. Owen, a distinguished veteran of the late war, and a prominent republican politician.

10. In London, Sir William McArthur, ex-lord mayor of London.

17. At London, General Valentine Baker, aged 52 years.

18. In New York, John J. Breslin, the well-known Irish patriot.

23. At Rome, Father Gaudi, the colleague of Monsignor Persico in his papal mission to Ireland.

26. At Indianapolis, Major A. W. Hendricks, a prominent lawyer and a cousin of the late Vice President Hendricks.

29. At Denver, Henry L. Feldwisch, editor of the Denver Times, aged 34 years.

DECEMBER.

[illegible] At Edinburgh, Lord Lyons, the noted English diplomat.

6. At Paris, Philip E. Rousseau, the celebrated French painter, aged 79 years.

9. Near Pittsburg, Pa., Arch Abbott Boutlaes Wimmer, founder of the Benedictine order in the United States, aged 78 years.

14. At Philadelphia, General Thomas Kirby Smith, aged 67 years.

15. At Hallowell, Me., Governor R. M. Bodwell, of Maine.

16. At Baltimore, General Samuel W. Smith, aged 88 years. He was secretary of state and the treasury during the administration of President Jefferson.

17. At Omaha, S. P. Rounds, ex-public printer, and editor and proprietor of the Omaha Republican.

22. In Washington, Congressman S. C. Moffat, of Michigan.

24. At Albany, New York, ex-secretary of the Treasury Daniel Manning.

28. At Jefferson City, Mo., John S. Marmaduke, governor of Missouri, aged 54 years.

DISASTERS IN 1887.

JANUARY.

4. Explosion in a Mons coal pit, 17 men killed. Collision between a special express and a freight train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in Ohio, 21 persons killed.

5. Twenty lives lost by the wreck of the German ship Thekla, fourteen miles south of Cape Henry.

6. Destruction of the Newport Palace at Toledo, O., by fire, loss $1,000,000.

18. Panic in a theatre at Springfield, Ill., caused by a false alarm of fire, 17 persons killed.

21. News received in London of the wreck of the steamer Bienville from Cardiff for Montreal, 23 lives lost.

22. News received in London of the sinking of a Chinese transport and the drowning of 200 Chinese soldiers.

24. Disastrous floods in Queensland. Many persons drowned.

31. Wreck of the Lessons of the wreck of the Bright ship Rangoon, near the coast of Brazil, 200 emigrants drowned.

FEBRUARY.

3. Passenger train on the Virginia Central railroad wrecked near White River Junction, Vt., 6 persons killed, 50 persons injured.

23. Destructive earthquakes in southern Europe. Thousands killed.

MARCH.

1. Explosion in the Hecla mine, at St. Etienne, 50 men killed. News received in San Francisco of the wreck of a Chinese junk from Hainan for Siam, and nearly 600 persons drowned.

5. Fire damp explosion in a colliery at Tourgnion, Belgium, 141 lives lost.

10. Accidental explosion of nitrolime, a new explosive, in the French arsenal at Belfort. Six men killed and eleven injured.

14. Passenger train on the Dedham branch of the Boston & Providence railroad fell through a bridge. Thirty persons killed and 100 injured.

18. Richmond hotel at Buffalo, New York, burned. Ten persons killed and many injured.

21. Seventy miners killed in a colliery explosion, New South Wales.

24. News at San Francisco of the burning to death by the villagers of 200 tramps in a temple at Hsia Shih, China.

APRIL.

1. Hotel Del Monte at Monterey, Cal., floods burned.

3. Eighteen miners killed by an explosion at Vesta, Indian territory.

10. Destructive prairie fires in Graham and Norton counties, Kansas. Fifteen persons and many horses and several thousand head of cattle burned.

13. Packet steamer Victoria wrecked on the rocks near Dieppe, twelve passengers drowned.

12. Fifteen lives and an immense amount of property destroyed by prairie fires in northern Kansas.

15. A cyclone visited Oberlin, Ohio, and played fearful havoc with property.

22. A terrific cyclone swept part of Vernon county, Mo., killed a number of people and injured much property.

26. Several lives lost in a fire at Paris, France.

MAY.

2. Nine men entombed in a mine by an explosion in the Chicago tolling mill.

3. The steamer Olympia wrecked off Cape Ray, the entire crew of twenty men lost.

4. Earthquake shocks felt in Arizona and on the Pacific coast.

6. Disastrous fire in Pierce, Neb., twenty-five business houses and residences burned.

22. Large grain elevator, property of Armour, Plankington and Malcolm, Minneapolis, and 15,000,000 bushels of wheat burned.

23. Railroad collision near Sacramento, Cal., several persons killed and many injured.

28. Boiler explosion in a mine near Michigan, 8 persons killed.

29. Arrangements completed for a new company to work the Comstock lode, Nevada.

JUNE.

3. Fire in the Indian forests, Minnesota, 1,000,000 feet of pine lumber burned.

5. Powder explosion in Newcastle, Ind., 10 persons killed.

8. Fifty miners suffocated by a mine damp explosion at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

11. News of cholera outbreaks in Turkestan, over 100 persons killed.

18. Nearly 200 villagers drowned by the capsizing of a boat on the Dvina, near Pskov.

JULY.

5. Twenty-seven colliers killed and many warped by an explosion of gas in a mine at Pecs.

6. One hundred persons killed in a boiler explosion at Swansea, Ill.

9. Aircraft theatre at Berlin, Wis., burned, seventeen lives lost.

10. Steamer Mystery capsized in a squall in Jamaica Bay, N. Y., twenty-four persons drowned.

17. Collision near St. Thomas, Ontario, twelve lives lost.

24. Steamer Mooney sunk in the Hoogly, Calcutta, India, a large number of pilgrims drowned.

AUGUST.

10. Excursion train on Tay bridge, Dundee, Scotland, bridge fell, 90 persons killed and 270 injured.

22. Seventeen persons drowned during a regatta on the Thames below London bridge.

SEPTEMBER.

3. Theatre Royal at Exeter, England, burned; 140 lives lost.

10. Collision on the Midland railway near Doncaster, England; 28 persons killed and 70 injured.

OCTOBER.

The propeller California sunk in Lake Michigan, 16 lives lost.

10. A steamer wrecked in the Bay of Bornoo, 32 passengers drowned.

11. Collision on Chicago and Atlantic railway, near Kouts, Ind., 30 people killed.

30. Collision between steamers Cynthia and Pleiades off Beachy Head, 12 lives lost.

24. Disastrous gale on the great lakes, several vessels wrecked, number of lives lost.

29. Propeller Herrick foundered in Lake Michigan, 22 lives lost.

31. Particulars received of the wreck of the propeller Vernon on Lake Michigan, 30 lives lost.

NOVEMBER.

1. Eight men killed in a gasoline explosion in St. Louis.

14. Propellers [illegible] at Little Rock, Arkansas, total loss $200,000.

17. Extensive fire at Memphis, Tenn., Cotton valued at $600,000 burned together with a large number of buildings.

19. Sinking of the Dutch steamer Schelling by a collision off Dover, Eng., 140 people drowned.

22. Destructive prairie fires in Missouri and Illinois.

23. Severe storm on the great lakes, several vessels wrecked and lives lost.

DECEMBER.

12. News received at Philadelphia of the loss of the ship Alfred Watts and crew numbering 27.

15. Advice received at San Francisco of great floods in China caused by the melting snow of the Yellow river. Millions of people driven from their homes.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

BARGAINS —IN— HOLIDAY -:- GOODS!

"CHICAGO STORE," POSTOFFICE BLOCK.

NEWTON LUMBER CO. Cor. Pike's Peak & Cascade Ave. Wholesale and Retail DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL, PAINTS, OILS and GLASS. YARDS AT Pueblo, Colorado Springs, AND CANON -:- CITY.

LOWTHER BROS.' BAKERY! A FINE LINE OF Cakes, Pies, Etc., Always on Hand. Headquarters for the Finest Bread.

F. E. BAXTER, Civil Engineer.

Pike's Peak Avenue RESTAURANT, No. 124 Pike's Peak Avenue. SHORT ORDERS and OYSTERS. PROPRIETOR.

WM. LENNOX

Tonsorial -:- Parlors! No. 3 1-2 S. TEJON ST. Henry Kranz, Proprietor.

JOSEPH DOZIER, Contractor and Builder. SHOP ON PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.

Holmes and Sumner Boots, Shoes & Rubbers REMOVED TO— No. 30 1-2 North Tejon Street. A few doors above Opera House.

Sinton Bros.' Dairy. Fresh Milk and Cream Daily.

E. F. McCloskey, —DEALER IN— Groceries —AND— Produce. No. 117 Pike's Peak Ave. Turkeys, Alive or Dressed, FRESH EGGS AND BUTTER. Goods Delivered Free to any part of the city.

W. F. McKeehan, Grocer & Commission Merchant. Colorado Springs, Colo.

JUST RECEIVED A full line of Fall and Winter Goods. Boots & Shoes. FLORANCE & MURPHEY 121 S. Tejon Street.

"A Happy New Year" TO ALL. We take this occasion to thank the public for the very large stock of Staple & Fancy Goods. And at prices which defy competition. Our aim is to be the leaders of any other house in the city. Remember, this is not an idle boast, but we will prove it to you. Fine Apple brand Hams and Breakfast Bacon just received. Call and see us. We will make you laugh to see the goods we have. Our stock of Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables, Canned Goods, etc., is the most complete in the city. We can do as well everything pertaining to the trade as any house in the city. Our prices are as low as any house. Our goods are all first class. Come and be convinced. Our goods and prices are what we advertise. "The Novelty," 21 1-2 S. TEJON STREET. A. D. CRAIGUE & CO.

Alamo Livery Stable! H. H. STEVENS, Proprietor.

All the Latest Novelties In Fancy Goods, Albums, Toys and Christmas Cards just being opened at THE NOVELTY. We buy direct from manufacturers and importers, and can sell lower than any other house in the city. Come and see our Jim Dolls the low price surprise everybody. Also notice our panorama Parlor Bible, 2,000 illustrations. We handle no jim crow stock. Our goods are all first class. Come and be convinced. Our goods and prices are what we advertise. "The Novelty," 21 1-2 S. TEJON STREET.

"HUB" THE FAMOUS Bargain Resort. When we say BARGAINS we mean it, for the fact our goods have been purchased by an old and well experienced buyer who buys very extensively and at the VERY LOWEST. Consequently we can give you Bargains in Anything We may offer. We have something new coming every day and our stock is not yet complete. We have a very large stock of Holiday Goods And would say to those that wish to make their friends happy will do so by stopping at the HUB where you can select from a very extensive stock. Free Delivery to Colorado City and Manitou. Cor. Tejon & Kiowa Sts. W. E. McLAIN, Fresh Fruits of all Kinds, CHOICE CANDIES AND NUTS OF ALL KINDS. Finest Brands of Cigars and Tobaccos. Fresh Oysters, IN BULK OR CANS. For Sale & Served in Every Style. NO. 11 S. TEJON ST.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Dr. JOHN GRANNIS, DENTIST, No. 21 S. TEJON STREET.

DR. W. FOWLER! DENTIST. ROOMS 18 PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.

JOHN J. HENDRICK Attorney-at-Law. WILL PRACTICE LAW IN ALL THE COURTS. OFFICE IN PIKE'S PEAK BLOCK.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE Daily Gazette.

Henry LeB[illegible] Real Estate & In[illegible] Notary Pu[illegible] COMMISSIONER [illegible] MONEY TO L[illegible] LOTS IN T[illegible] West Bluff [illegible]

AIKEN FREE MUSEU[illegible] Is an Establishment [illegible] the Natural History [illegible] NATURAL HISTORY SPEC[illegible] And the most curious [illegible] ing products of the Rocky Region. No one who visits Colorado should fail to pay it a visit. Open every business day until 6 p. m. No Charge for Admission. No. 105 Pike's Peak [illegible]

L. WHIPPLE, Contractor and B[illegible] Shop on Alley [illegible] Court House.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

[illegible] of the business done by [illegible] of Colorado [illegible] during the past year is a very [illegible] every good deal [illegible]

Colorado Midland.

[illegible] Midland Railway [illegible]

Topeka and Santa Fe.

[illegible] extension of the Atchison and Santa Fe railroad was [illegible] since [illegible] freight and passenger business [illegible] as follows:

[illegible]

Postoffice Statistics.

[illegible] large amount of business [illegible] through the post-office [illegible] year. Through the [illegible] Love and his [illegible] to present a [illegible] of the receipts and expenses, [illegible] connected [illegible] comparisons [illegible]

[illegible]

Sewerage System.

[illegible] interesting facts concerning [illegible] sewerage system [illegible] furnished the [illegible] the courtesy of City [illegible] The system [illegible] surface drainage in the [illegible] of the porous quality of [illegible] flushing tanks, man holes, of the most improved method will be put in. The system will be similar to that constructed by Colonel Waring first at Memphis, and since adopted by a number of other cities in the country. The territory to be embraced by the proposed system will be [illegible] that portion of the city lying between Monument creek and Shook's run south of [illegible] street. The disposal will be in the Fountain, near its confluence with Shook's run. The system will require about twelve miles of pipe of the following sizes: 28,000 feet of 6-inch, 18,000 feet of 8-inch, 15,000 feet of 10-inch and 6000 feet of 12-inch. There will be thirteen flush tanks and [illegible] man holes. The flush tanks will be located in different parts of the city. They will [illegible] deep and four feet in diameter and will open on the [illegible] They will be supplied by [illegible] pipe and when the water in the [illegible] arrangement will open [illegible] water will [illegible] the sewer. The flush tanks will [illegible] of brick [illegible] on the inside [illegible] thought that each tank will [illegible] once every [illegible] The pipe to be used will be the vitrified salt glazed sewer pipe of the Akron standard. The pipe will be laid at a depth of from 7 to 9 feet, or on a one per cent. grade, which is a fall of one foot in every hundred or fifty-two feet to the mile. It is thought that the entire system could be constructed in four months, at an estimated cost of $70,000.

Musical Organizations.

People residing in Colorado Springs enjoy exceptional musical advantages. Many of the residents are people of cultivation who are [illegible] here on account of ill health. They have been accustomed to live where they could enjoy the better class of music. The same cause of ill-health has had the effect to bring here instructors of superior merit, who perhaps never would have thought of locating in a town of this size unless compelled to do so. There are therefore, good instructors on the piano, violin, harp, zither and in vocal music.

There are two permanent musical societies in the city of different character but having the same object really. Both of them have a large membership and are most successful. The Mozart Choral society was organized over a year ago and now has seventy active and fifty associate members. It has as an object the singing of choruses and oratorios and has already done some excellent work. The society is now preparing to sing the cantata of "Ruth," which will be placed on the stage some time during the winter with splendid choruses. The member[illegible] fees are so very [illegible] It is this society that persons of very limited [illegible] can join it.

The [illegible] musical society has for its object the association of people with musical tastes that they may enjoy and be improved by the rendering of a high class of vocal and instrumental music. The society was organized two years ago and now has a membership of one hundred and seventy-five. It gives a concert to which the members and their friends are invited once in every two weeks, always in the afternoon. The standard of the society's music is on the whole of classical character, and consists of chamber music, quartettes, trios and solos, and instrumental music. Some idea of the character of the music executed at these concerts can be gained by a perusal of the subjoined programme of the last one, given on December 19th:

1. Felix Mend[illegible] [illegible]
2. Vocal solo [illegible]
3. Piano solo, Ludwig Von Beethoven [illegible] Sonata [illegible]
4. R. Schu[illegible] [illegible]
5. Vocal solo, Ludwig Von Beethoven—Faith[illegible] from Scotch songs [illegible]
6. Anton Ru[illegible] [illegible]
7. Felix Mendelssohn, trio—Opus 49, D minor [illegible]

Attractions at the Opera House.

The season of 1887 at the opera house was far more successful than that of the previous year. The following is a list of the attractions which appeared at the opera house during last year:

January 1—Lewis Morrison and Celia Alsberg.
January 7—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.
January 29—J. R. Grismer and Phoebe Davies.
January 21—Hanlon's Fantasma.
February 2—Concert by Minnie Huff.
February 11—Black Flag.
February 21—Lotta.
February 28—Boston Double Uncle Tom's Cabin Co.
March 8—Baird's Minstrels.
March 14—Emma Abbott Grand Opera Co.
March 26—Rice's Evangeline.
April 8—Louis James and Marie Wainwright.
April 11—Lecture by Kate Field.
April 18—Halliday's Georgia minstrels.
April 26—Minnie Maddern.
May 6—Lecture by Eli Perkins.
May 9—Hallen & Hart's Prize Ideals.
May 16—Kate Castleton.
May 18—H. H. Ragan's lecture [illegible]
May [illegible]—H. H. Ragan's [illegible] "Through Old Mexico with a Camera."
May 26—H. H. Ragan's lecture "Florence and Rome."
May 30—Roland Reed.
June 3—The Devil's Auction.
June 4—The Devil's Auction.
June 10—Mrs. Langtry.
June 27—Jeffreys Lewis.
July 1—Return engagement of Jeffreys Lewis.
August 11—Gillette's "Held by the Enemy."
August 12—Gillette's "Held by the Enemy."
September 10—Edward Harrigan.
September 26—My Geraldine.
September 30—Modjeska.
October 3—Milton Nobles.
October 10—W. J. Scanlan.
October 17—J. R. Grismer and Phoebe Davies.
October 25—Hanlon's "Le Voyage En Suisse."
October 26—Hanlon's "Le Voyage En Suisse."
October 31—Maggie Mitchell.
November 3—The Soldier.
November 9—Lecture by Thomas Nast.
November 17—Concert in aid of the Woman's Relief Society.
November 21—Natural Gas.
November 22—Natural Gas.
November 26—Rosina Vokes.
November 29—Louis James and Marie Wainwright.
December 2—Louis James and Marie Wainwright.
December [illegible]—Emma Abbott Grand Opera, [illegible]
December 25—Mr. [illegible]
December [illegible]—[illegible] Uncle Tom's Cabin Company.

Among the attractions [illegible] for the next few months are Jenny O'Neil, Lotta, [illegible], Frederick Warde, Pat[illegible], Rev. Frank Daniels and Hoyt's [illegible] the "Grand" [illegible] company [illegible] opera house [illegible] fall. They remained in the city [illegible] during which they [illegible] played [illegible] Modjeska has a strong liking for Colorado Springs, and willingly consented to play a return engagement here last spring. During the year the stage and scenic fixtures have been greatly improved. The music of the opera house is in charge of an orchestra conducted by Mr. M. O. Barnes.

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The following is a list of the officers of the various secret and benevolent societies in the city:

EL PASO LODGE NO. 13, A. F. AND A. M.
A. L. Lawton, W. M.
D. L. Welch, S. W.
E. W. Frost, J. W.
David Wells, Treas.
W. T. Lash, Secy.

COLORADO SPRINGS ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.
Thomas Hughes, M. E. H. P.
J. M. Ellison, E. K.
A. L. Lawton, E. S.
A. S. Welsh, Treas.
J. W. Stillman, Sec.
L. H. Kerr, C. H.
F. Holt, P. S.
C. V. Mulholland, R. A. C.

PIKE'S PEAK COMMANDERY KNIGHTS TEMPLAR NO. 6.
J. M. Ellison, E. C.
A. L. Lawton, Gen.
L. C. Skinner, C. G.
J. A. Harbaugh, Prel.
T. Hughes, S. W.
E. J. Eaton, J. W.
R. F. Crowell, Treas.
A. Matthews, Rec.

CATHOLIC KNIGHTS OF AMERICA, BRANCH 134.
Spiritual Director—Father Montenarelli.
Medical Director—Dr. B. P. Anderson.
President—J. D. O'Hara.
Recording Secretary—W. H. Metz.
Financial Secretary—D. W. Walsh.
Treasurer—Con McGinley.

PIKE'S PEAK LODGE NO. 38, I. O. O. F.
A. H. Whaite, N. G.
J. H. Thedinga, V. G.
H. C. McCr[illegible], Rec Secy.
J. E. [illegible], Per. Secy.
G. B. Southcotte, Treasurer.

PHOENIX ENCAMPMENT, NO. 21, I. O. O. F.
W. F[illegible]er, C. P.
E. S. Bla[illegible], H. P.
Henry Shank, S. W.
J. E. Sh[illegible], J. W.
J. M. Sellers, Scribe.
L. Seite, Treasurer.

COLFAX CANTON NO. 2, I. O. O. F.
A. H. Whaite, Captain.
W. Fowler, Lieutenant.
J. M. Bolton, Ensign.
H. C. McCr[illegible], Clerk.
L. Seite, Accountant.

WASHINGTON CAMP NO. 25.
President—Len Jackson.
Vice President—W. W. Wood.
Master of Forms and Ceremonies—Henry Cobb.
Recording Secretary—J. A. Schmidt.
Financial Secretary—S. J. Pullen.
Treasurer—Charles N. Green.
Conductor—F. J. Steinmetz.

TRION LODGE 2785 KNIGHTS OF HONOR.
Dictator—W. H. McCammon.
Vice Dictator—D. A. Ru[illegible]
Assistant Dictator—W. I. Rudy.
Reporter—R. B. Taylor.
Financial Reporter—D. W. Rollins.
Treasurer—Alvaro Hemenway.
Guide—F. F. Rudy.

RADITO LODGE NO. 24.
Master—Joseph Dozier.
Foreman—W. H. Gumm.
Overseer—F. Butzin.
Recorder—Seth Baker.
Financier—J. M. Wilson.
Treasurer—R. B. Taylor.
Guide—C. E. Knapp.

RADITO LEGION NO. 16, SELECT KNIGHTS, A. O. U. W.
G. W. Lawrence, P. C.
R. B. Taylor, C.
C. M. Brown, V. C.
H. C. Gilmore, L. C.
Seth Baker, R.
J. M. Wilson, Fin. Treas.
F. Butzin, Treas.
George Cant, S. B.

MYRTLE LODGE NO. 34, K. OF P.
F. A. Mangold, C. C.
H. I. Bennett, V. C.
J. S. Franklin, P.
Charles Kyffer, M. A.
J. H. Thedinga, M. E.
J. K. Miller, M. F.
J. R. Wilcox, K. of R. and S.
George Cant, Trustee.

[illegible]
A. Dobbs, W. M.
W. Ross, S. W.
F. Curtis, J. W.
P. J. Barnard, Sec.
A. McGaugh, Treas.

COLORADO SPRINGS POST NO. 22, G. A. R.
T. A. McMorris, C.
G. W. Mon[illegible], S. V. C.
L. F. Dwin[illegible], J. V. C.
A. S. Holbrook, Q.
D. I. Ronk, S.
Rev. A. R. Kieffer, C.
C. C. Smith, Officer of the Day.
F. Butzin, Officer of the Guard.

COLORADO SPRINGS [illegible] NO. 82.
President—A. B. Brislin.
Vice President—A. J. McNasser.
Financial [illegible]
Recording and Corresponding Secretary—C. E. Black.
Sergeant at Arms—G. W. Karrick.

COLORADO SPRINGS LODGE, I. O. G. T.
Thomas Barber, C. T.
Mrs. M. E. Young, V. T.
Erastus Case, R. S.
B. J. McGuire, F. S.
W. H. Tucker, Treas.
J. C. Parsons, Chap.

EL PASO LODGE NO. 2771, I. O. G. W.
W. R. Thompson, N. G.
H. Hall, V. G.
S. Talbert, P. S.
W. Ashby, N. T.
O. Tompkins, Treas.

WOMAN'S GUILD SOCIETY.
Mrs. D. Russ Wood, Pres.
Mrs. H. T. Cooper, Rec. Secy.
Mrs. C. A. Eldredge, Cor. Secy.
Mrs. J. J. Hagerman, Treas.

COLORADO SPRINGS W. C. T. U.
President—Mrs. A. F. Newton.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. H. S. Balcomb.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. T. E. Johnson.
Treasurer—Mrs. A. W. Conacher.

West Bluff Addition.

West Bluff addition, which is situated west of the Monument creek and directly south of the Manitou road, was one of the city last many additions made to the city last year. Although no effort has been made to force the sale of lots in this addition, quite a number have been disposed of to people who will build houses upon them. During the year four new buildings, three of which were designed by Mr. W. B. [illegible], were erected on the addition [illegible] Several more are in [illegible] A [illegible] water main [illegible] through the property a few weeks ago, which is connected with the city main. A [illegible] [illegible] the main which will furnish adequate protection from fire. The [illegible] of building in [illegible] section of the city are [illegible] that obtained by property owners in other parts of the town. In addition to the other features there [illegible] [illegible] the street. The land is nearly level [illegible] under [illegible] commands an extended view in every direction. The [illegible] of the city are especially desirable for residence purposes. They are only [illegible] blocks distant from the postoffice, [illegible] two thirds of the distance between the post office and the college. When the Colorado Springs and Manitou Street railway is completed to Colorado City there will be no question as to the value of real estate in this section of the city. It [illegible] which place the residents in West Bluff of easy access to both Colorado Springs and Colorado City.

West Colorado Springs.

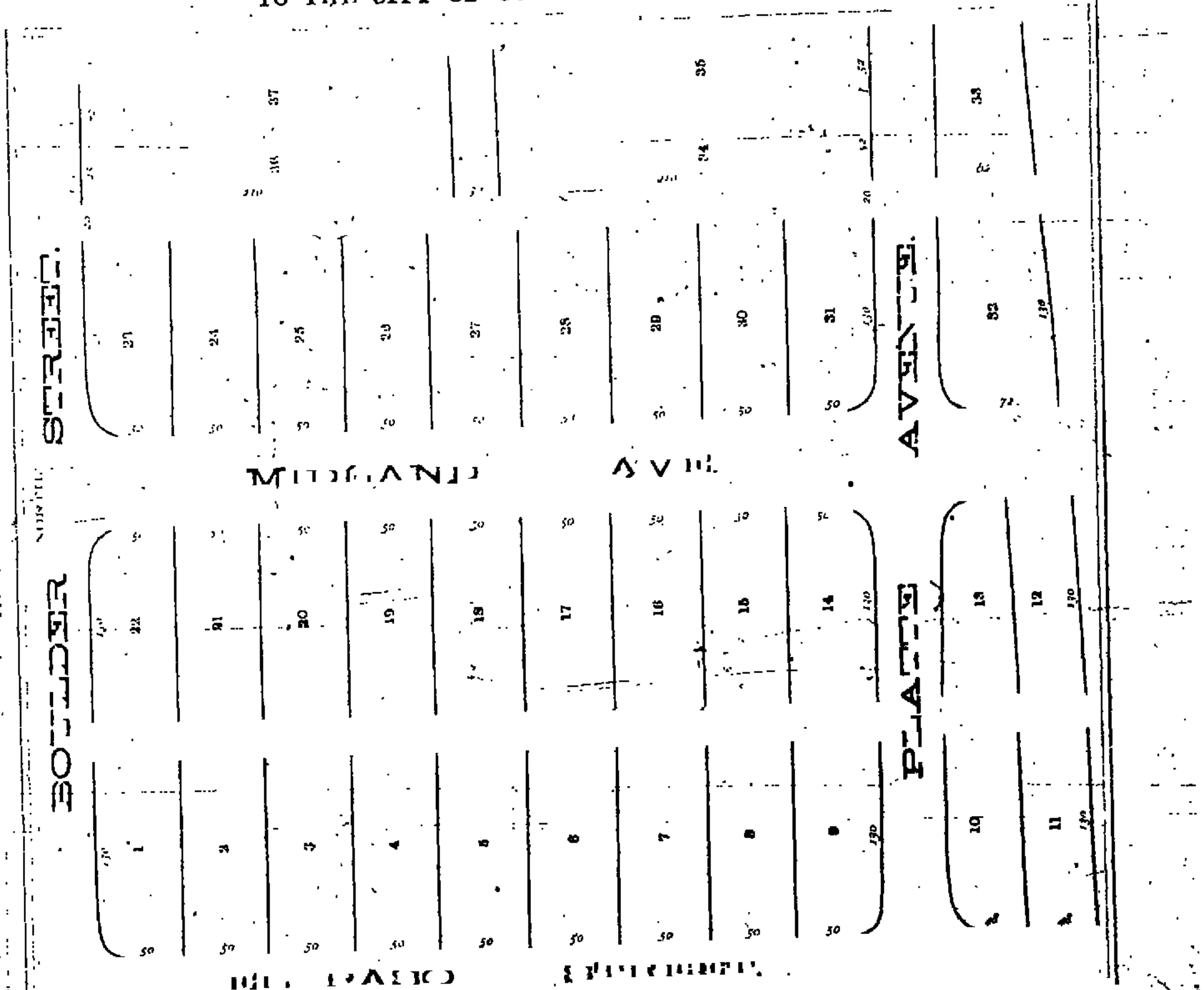
Last fall a syndicate of Colorado Springs capitalists purchased a tract of land embracing about 300 acres known as the Cotton land. Most of this land has been surveyed and platted. The streets are mostly of the same width as those in this city. All of this land is under the main irrigating ditch which supplies Colorado Springs. Last year the West Colorado Springs company spent over $20,000, which will in a very short time add to the [illegible] of the property. The water main from Manitou, the two storage reservoirs which furnish the city with water, passes through the northern part of the property. The West Colorado Springs company when they acquired a title to the Cotton land also purchased with the land the best water rights in this locality. These rights are far superior to those enjoyed by the city. West Colorado Springs adjoins the western limits of the town and is situated on both sides of the Manitou road. The land is comparatively level and can be irrigated with very little trouble. It is about the same distance from the postoffice as the college and is particularly desirable for residence purposes. Real estate in this portion of the city has not advanced through any exaggerated reports of its value, but from the fact that those who have made investments there are satisfied that it must very soon become one of the principal residence sections of the town. Another advantage which land in West Colorado Springs is [illegible] its location with regard to Colorado City. If that place grows with the same energy and rapidity which characterized its growth last year, it is only a question of a very short time until the two cities shall be practically united. The growth of Colorado City will demand the construction of a street railway between it and Colorado Springs. This railway must pass West Colorado Springs. Residents there will then be in easy access to both places. The land is well protected on the north by the bluffs which bear to the west after leaving the [illegible] West Colorado Springs enjoys splendid scenic advantages and possesses all the necessary qualifications for a place of residence. The West Colorado Springs company will have the same liquor clause in their deeds to property as the Colorado Springs company, and will give a deeded right from the company's ditch for perpetual irrigation in addition to the right which property will acquire under the city ditch. These lots will probably be placed upon the market in the spring.

Santa Fe Place Addition.

In another place will be found a descriptive cut of this addition to the city. It is situated on the east side of Shook's run and is bounded by Boulder street on the north and El Paso street on the west. If Platte avenue should be extended east it would pass through the addition. The land is situated on a gentle slope and commands a fine view of the city and the entire mountain range. It is only six blocks from the business centre of the city, three and one half blocks from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe depot and five blocks from the street car line. Lots in this addition can be supplied by the main on El Paso street. Full particulars concerning the addition can be learned by consulting the advertisement which appears elsewhere in this issue.

SANTA FE PLACE ADDITION

TO THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.



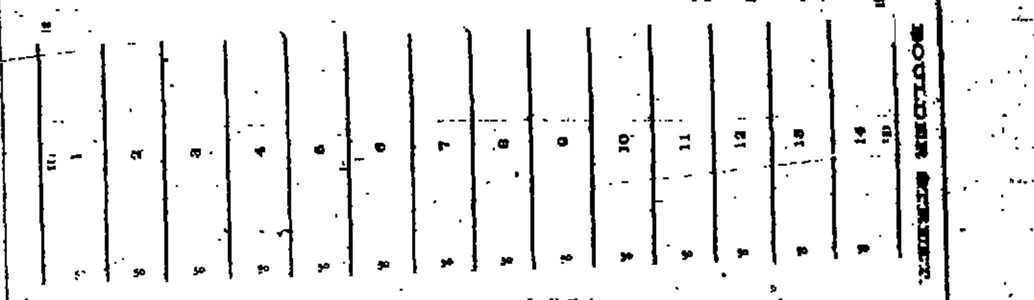
Lots in the above addition have just been placed on the market at $11.00 per foot for inside lots and $12.50 per foot for corners. Every lot is guaranteed perfect, overlooking the city and in full view of Pike's Peak, the location being such that this view can never be obstructed from this addition. It is four blocks from a large fine public brick school house, four blocks east to Acacia Park, three blocks to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Union Depot, five blocks from street car line and six and one-half blocks from the business centre; the city water works pipes are on El Paso street. A clause allowing no residence costing less than $1,500 to be erected on this addition will be put in each deed. Terms are one-third cash, one-third six months; one-third twelve months, eight per cent. interest. At above prices the lots will be sold quick and buyers will double their money. For further particulars address any real estate firm in Colorado Springs, Colo., or the owners as below

G. W. SCOTT, Edgerton, Kansas.
F. S. HAMMOND, Kansas City, Mo.

References: Armour Bros. Banking Co., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. National Bank of Kansas City,

BELMONT HEIGHTS

ADDITION TO COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.



The above addition lays inside of the city limits and 100 feet northeast of Santa Fe Place Addition; lots are 50 x 133 feet and every lot is guaranteed perfect, and are just being put on the market at ten dollars per front foot for inside lots; terms, one-third cash, balance six and twelve months at eight per cent. interest. For further information read description of Santa Fe Place Addition, or address any real estate firm in Colorado Springs, or the owners G. W. Scott, Edgerton, Kansas, or F. S. Hammond, Kansas City, Missouri.

Academy of Dancing
AND
DEPORTMENT!
ARMORY HALL,
[illegible] Pupils can [illegible]

Russell & Truitt,
NEW WOOD YARD
NO. 435 E. KIOWA ST.
[illegible] Give us a trial. [illegible] to any part of the city free of [illegible] can be left at [illegible] Co.'s, and at City Clerk's [illegible]

STOP THAT DRAFT.
Keep Out the Dust, by using Bell's Famous
WEATHER STRIPS
PUT UP BY
Anderson & Young,
[illegible]
NEAR CITY HALL. - - - NEVADA AVE.

BUY NOW.

Presents for Men and Boys.

Economically inclined persons will make common sense presents. One or more articles of wearing apparel are invariably appropriate.

A STYLISH SUIT,
NICE UNDERWEAR,
A PAIR SHOES,
A FASHIONABLE HAT,
NECKWEAR,
COLLARS and CUFFS,
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
SILK SUSPENDERS,
DRESSING GOWNS,

And many other [illegible] can be bought here by writing for them. Prices guaranteed low, and absolute satisfaction is given to all orders by mail

Skinner Bros. & Wright,
CLOTHES, SHOES & HATS,
Cor. 16th & Lawrence, - Denver, Colo.

Mills & Dwinell,
REAL ESTATE.
Loans and Insurance Agents
NO. 10 N. TEJON ST.,
Colorado [illegible]

FOR SALE.

No. [illegible]—One fourth block [illegible] N. Nevada av., $[illegible]
No. 29—Four-room house, full lot, [illegible] story, small barn, $[illegible]
No. [illegible]—Lot on N. [illegible], good location, $[illegible]
No. 315—Two lots on N. Weber St. [illegible] down and balance on time, $[illegible]
No. 4[illegible]—A new [illegible] hotel, with modern improvements, [illegible] Full particulars on [illegible] at our office, $[illegible]
No. [illegible]—A very nicely furnished house on Nevada av., with [illegible] rooms, part down and balance on time, $[illegible]
No. [illegible]—A [illegible] room house on High st. [illegible]
No. [illegible]—Nearly [illegible] acres of ground on E. Boulder st. [illegible] of fruit, [illegible] house, [illegible] bargain, $[illegible]
No. 41—A nice lot on N. Nevada av., $[illegible]
No. 42—Lot on South Nevada av., $[illegible]
No. 423—Lot on S. Cascade av., $[illegible]
No. 424—[illegible] on S. Cascade av., $[illegible]
No. 425—Dwelling on S. Weber, lot 50x[illegible], small barn. One-third cash. Also $[illegible]
No. [illegible]—Lot on N. Weber, good location $[illegible]

[illegible] Money to loan on good security. Insurance written in the best of American and English companies. [illegible]

Lily of the Valley.

I also have large quantities of Bovardia, Roman Hyacinthas, Heliotropes and Violets and other Cut Flowers. Call and give us your order.

Wm. Clark's Greenhouses,
Cor. [illegible]

H. I. REID,
City Engineer and County Surveyor
J. S. LUCKRAFT, Deputy
Surveys made and [illegible] on all [illegible]
Office at Court House, Colorado Springs.

WE CARRY THE
YALE LOCK CO.
AND
SARGENT BRONZE
HARDWARE
[illegible]

Before buying, [illegible] call and examine them. We have some beautiful designs which [illegible] to show you.

THE [illegible] HARDWARE CO., 1640 [illegible] ST. DENVER, COLO.

LARGEST CATALOGUE
[illegible]
Dry Goods
[illegible]

[illegible]
J. JAY JOSLIN,
[illegible]

FRANK T. LENT,
ARCHITECT.
OFFICE—After January 10th, 1888, Northeast Corner Pike's Peak and Nevada Avenues.

Carriage Repairs.
FOR ALL KINDS OF
Carriage and Wagon Repairs,
GO TO
John Schneider
No. 16 East Huerfano St.

[illegible] manufacturing Buggies, Carts [illegible] and Light Road Wagons. Special attention given to neat and Practical Horse [illegible]

NEWLY FURNISHED. EVERYTHING FIRST CLASS.
GRAND VIEW HOTEL.
Cor. Cascade Ave & Kiowa St.
A. Q. ARIZ, - Prop.
TERMS [illegible] Per Day.
Table Board by the Week.

ROSENBERG & SEAMANS!
Engineers, Architects & Map Publishers.
Designs for buildings and all [illegible] Building [illegible] and all kinds of [illegible] All work in accordance with [illegible] LAND LOCATIONS. [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

[illegible] Sadler, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1887, by her [illegible] deed of trust of that date [illegible] in book [illegible] of the records of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did convey to the [illegible] L. A. A. McGovney, as trustee, the following described premises situate in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, to-wit: Lot No. [illegible] block No. two hundred and [illegible] in addition No. one [illegible] to the city of Colorado [illegible] to secure the payment of her certain promissory note and [illegible] as in said deed of trust [illegible] It is provided that in case of default of payment of said note, or interest, or taxes on said property, the trustee [illegible] McGovney, should at the request of the legal holder of said note, sell the said premises; and whereas, interest due on said note and taxes on said [illegible] are unpaid, now therefore, in virtue of the power contained in said deed of trust, [illegible] vested and at the request of the legal owner and holder of said note and for the purpose of paying what is due on said note and the [illegible] and the taxes due on said property and all costs arising from the execution of this trust, I, A. A. McGovney, trustee as said, will on [illegible] the 15th day of [illegible] A. D. 1888, at the front door of the county clerk's [illegible] at the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, at the hour of ten o'clock in the [illegible] of said day, sell said premises at public auction for the highest and best price the [illegible] will bring in cash.

A. A. McGOVNEY, Trustee.

Colorado Springs, Colo., [illegible] 1887.

WALL PAPER!
All New Stock and New Styles.
[illegible]
Ainsworth Brown's,
114 N. Tejon St.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

THE GAZETTE.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1888.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 1. Leadville Mail, arrives 11.20 a. m., departs 11.35 a. m.

No. 7. [illegible] Express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake, El Moro and California, arrives 12.25 p. m., departs 12.35 p. m.

No. 5. Pueblo accommodation arrives 4.00 p. m., departs 5.00 p. m.

No. 3. Leadville Express, arrives 11.05 p. m., departs 11.20 p. m.

No. 11. Durango Express, arrives 12.12 a. m., departs 12.35 a. m.

No. 9. Pacific Express, for Salt Lake and California, arrives 1.30 a. m., departs 1.35 a. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 12. Leadville, Durango and Silverton Express, arrives 3.05 a. m., departs 3.20 a. m.

No. 2. Denver Express, arrives at 4.00 a. m., departs at 4.20 a. m.

No. 10. Atlantic Express, from Salt Lake and California, arrives at 4.05 a. m., departs 4.30 a. m.

No. 6. Pueblo Express, arrives 10.55 a. m., departs 10.55 a. m.

No. 4. Denver mail arrives 4.00 p. m., departs 4.05 p. m.

No. 8. Atlantic Express, from California, Salt Lake and Gunnison, arrives 5.40 p. m., departs 5.45 p. m.

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities east at the depot. Baggage checked through to their own counts.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canon.

For full information call or address.

J. M. ELLISON, AGENT.

COLORADO SPRINGS & MANITOU R. R.

WESTWARD. EASTWARD.

No. 1 leaves 11.20 a. m. No. 8 Arrives 10.00 a. m.
No. 7 " 12.40 p. m. No. 10 " 2.20 p. m.
No. 9 " 3.00 p. m. No. 2 " 4.20 p. m.
No. 4 " 4.05 p. m. No. 6 " 5.20 p. m.
No. 3 " 5.45 p. m. No. 8 " 6.50 p. m.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE.

(Denver Extension.)

UNION DEPOT, EAST PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.

LEAVING FOR DENVER.

[illegible] Express 11.00 A. M.
[illegible] Express 3.00 A. M.
[illegible] Express 4.00 A. M.
[illegible] Express 3.00 P. M.

ARRIVING FROM DENVER.

[illegible] Express 4.05 P. M.
[illegible] Express 11.25 P. M.
[illegible] Express 11.00 A. M.
[illegible] Express 12 M. A. M.

LEAVING FOR GRANDVIEW.

[illegible] Express 11.15 A. M.
[illegible] Express 12.35 A. M.

ARRIVING FROM GRANDVIEW.

Midland Express 2.50 A. M.
Midland Express 2.00 P. M.

LEAVING FOR KANSAS CITY, ETC.

[illegible] Express 4.05 P. M.
[illegible] Express 11.35 A. M.

ARRIVING FROM KANSAS CITY, ETC.

[illegible] Express 2.00 A. M.
[illegible] Express 11.00 A. M.

All trains daily.

C. C. HOYT, A. G. P. A.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE ROUTE.

[illegible]

Sheriff Dr[illegible] returned from a business trip to Wichita, Kansas, yesterday.

The barber shops will [illegible] at 12 o'clock and remain closed during the day.

Mr. George B. Ford leaves today on a brief visit to relatives and friends at Kansas City.

Mrs. I. Johnson having recovered from her recent illness will open her house Monday 2nd.

The Matt France Hose company will give their annual ball at the city hall tomorrow night.

Rev. J. S. Black will preach to-day both morning and evening at the Presbyterian church.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to Mr. J. M. Rose and Miss Martha B. Shaffer, both of this city.

Rev. A. C. Peck will preach at the First Methodist Episcopal church to-day morning and evening.

Messrs. S. N. Nye and A. S. Welch returned from their eastern trip on the Santa Fe express yesterday morning.

Miss Mary A. Martin has accepted a responsible position in the auditor's office of the Colorado Midland railway.

The banks and county offices will be closed to-morrow. At the postoffice the usual Sunday hours will be observed.

The next musicale of the Amateur Musicale society will be given on Monday January 9th, one week from to-morrow.

Hereafter a person having a letter advertised will be compelled to pay the [illegible] before they can procure it.

At a meeting of the school board held yesterday afternoon it was decided that the public schools of the city should observe to-morrow as a holiday.

The regular meeting of the board of managers of the Woman's Exchange will be held at Grace church free reading room, Tuesday, January 3d, at 3 p. m.

New Year's dinner will be served to-day at the Woman's Exchange, consisting of oysters, hot turkey with vegetables and cranberry sauce, celery, English plum pudding etc.

Public worship at the First Baptist church to-day with a New Year's sermon by the pastor, Rev. Richard Montague, at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Conference meeting at 7.30 p. m.

Mr. Harvey Clement, who left Colorado Springs for Los Angeles, Cal., a few months ago, has secured the contract for the stone work on the new city hall building now being erected at that place.

At the M. E. Church South this morning communion service will follow immediately after the sermon. This evening the subject of the sermon is to be "Woman and the Gospel." Ladies are specially invited.

Reserved seats for Lillian Olcott's engagement at the opera house next Wednesday and Thursday evenings will be placed on sale at Bell's drug store to-morrow morning. Popular prices of admission will be charged.

The Bridgeton (N. J.) Pioneer in a recent issue contained the following: "The white topaz found near Pike's Peak is almost equal in value to the diamond. A New York lapidary lately offered $500 for a stone and was refused."

Notwithstanding the rush of the holiday season, and the demand made upon it, there is still a very [illegible] stock left at Davis' jewelry store. The administration sale will still continue and goods will be sold as cheap as heretofore.

The adjutant of the battalion to which Troop A belongs, Mr. George P. Brown, has invited Captain Sawtin and all the members of the troop to be present at his approaching wedding at Grand, Kas. Mr. Brown became a great favorite with the troop during the Utes campaign.

The Matt France Hose company are making grand preparations for their ball which takes place on Monday evening January 2nd, 1888. The hall will be beautifully decorated and fitted up in the finest style for the occasion. Tickets for the ball may be obtained from any member of the company.

Captain De Courcy appears in an entirely fresh double column advertisement this morning. The property he offers for sale is well known to be good property. In his list is included some of the best potato ranches on "the Divide" which in a few years will be worth many times the price of today.

Services at the Congregational church, Bijou street opposite Acacia park, to-day at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. In the morning will be observed the communion of the Lord's supper. The pastor, Rev. James B. Gregg, will preach in the evening. Sunday school at 12.15. Society of Christian Endeavor at 6.30 p. m.

The new real estate firm of Dwinell & McIntyre will begin business to-morrow. Mr. W. H. McIntyre, who takes Mr. Mills' interest in the firm, is well known in Colorado Springs. Both Messrs. Dwinell & McIntyre are experienced business men, and are prepared to transact a general real estate, loan and insurance business.

At a meeting of the committee on fire department of the city council held a few days ago it was decided to place a steam fire alarm gong on the electric light building, with an electric communication from the building to the Gazette corner. This gong will be ordered at once and will be used more particularly for sounding an alarm of fire at night.

It has been arranged by the ministerial association that union meetings during the week of prayer will be held at the First Methodist church beginning January 9. The services will be led as follows: Monday evening, P. L. Stanton; Tuesday evening, J. S. Black; Thursday evening, J. B. Gregg; Friday evening, G. E. Merrill. A. C. Peck has charge of the service.

Mr. E. P. Marsh of Husted has furnished us with the following weather record for the week ending December 31st: Highest temperature, 43° on the 26th; lowest temperature—11° on the 22nd; highest daily mean temperature, 31° on the 22nd; lowest daily mean temperature, 14° on the 22nd; weekly mean temperature, 21.857; prevailing direction of the wind, south. Clearest days, 23rd and 28th. Cloudiest days, 24th and 27th.

Yesterday afternoon Police Magistrate Shideler prepared a pleasant surprise for the entire police force of the city. Each member of the force was summoned to his office, and after all had assembled the magistrate presented each one with a cigar enclosed in a fine meerschaum holder together with other refreshments. The men were deeply moved by their gifts, but managed to express their thanks. Police Magistrate Shideler may congratulate himself on having the best wishes and earnest support of every member of the city police force.

MARRIED.

ROSE—SHAFFER—At the residence of D. M. Rose, Esq., corner of Nevada avenue and Cimarron street, at 6 o'clock Saturday evening, December 31, by the Rev. A. C. Peck, pastor of the First M. E. church, Mr. J. M. Rose, of Grand Junction, to Miss Martha B. Shaffer, of this city.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

[illegible]

HALLETT & BAKER.

Undertakers and Embalmers.

No. 8 Pike's Peak Avenue. [illegible]

If you want Furniture for the Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room, Library, Office, Dining Room, Hall or Kitchen, a Fancy Table, Bracketing, or Fine Art Specimens, or if you want Crockery, Glassware, Stoneware, Cutlery, Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Stoves or Kitchen Utensils, Wooden and Hollow Ware, Bedding of any kind, Window Shades, Poles and Draperies, call and take a look at our stock. We keep one of the finest and best stocks to be found west of the Great Lakes. Children's Carriages, New York and Home Manufactures and Imports.

Or, if you have Furniture or other Furniture to make over, Mattresses to make over, or anything in way of specialties made to order, we have the Best Facilities for doing such work, and will guarantee satisfaction.

Respectfully,

FAIRLEY BROS.,

General Home Furnishers.

[illegible] D. ASHBY, [illegible]

[illegible] "Happy New Year." [illegible]

[illegible]

Go to May & Clark's restaurant for a Good Oyster Stew.

[illegible]

May & Clark's restaurant is now open [illegible]

[illegible]

For Bicycles go to M. Goldstein, MERCHANT TAILOR, room 3 over First National Bank, Colorado Springs.

A FINE LINE OF WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE AT REASONABLE PRICES, AT DAVIS'.

DO YOURSELF AND MONEY SO BY PAYING ONE DAY'S INTEREST ON THIS DAY AND IN SANTA FE PLACE OR BEAUMONT HEIGHTS ADDITION.

NEW TRAIN TO KANSAS CITY.

The Burlington Route will run daily trains to Kansas City, leaving Denver at 7.50 p. m. and arriving in Kansas City at 5.50 p. m. next day, making all connections for the east and south.

This train [illegible] through [illegible] and [illegible] Chicago, also [illegible]

The Burlington also runs the through train to Kansas City via St. Joseph, leaving Denver daily at 11 a. m.

The Burlington No. 2 Chicago Express leaves Denver at daily at 9 p. m., and makes the best time to Omaha and Chicago in less time than any other route.

This train carries through Sleepers and coaches without change.

LOTS IN SANTA FE PLACE AND BEAUMONT HEIGHTS ADDITION ARE CHEAP AND SELLING AT A BARGAIN.

Madame De Gagnon, French Dressmaker, wants work [illegible]

[illegible] Gem Photo Gallery [illegible]

FINE WATCH WORK, DIAMOND SETTING AND REPAIRING BY P. A. SANDSTEDT, AT DAVIS'.

We, the Directors of New York City, Toronto, Des Moines, Adrian, Ancona, St. Louis and Chicago stores, French gray walls, American Wallpapers, Parades silks with gold for ceilings. Artistic frieze painted on canvas for ceilings and panels. The most expensive work of our able painter, Colorado City.

Mr. Theo. C. Zahn, one of Denver's, will on about the 6th of January open a first class Tailoring Establishment at No. 122 E. Pikes Peak Ave. Mr. Zahn is a first-class cutter, has had filled positions in the largest houses east and will carry a full line of imported suitings and trimmings.

May & Clark's restaurant is the best place in the city to get a good meal. Everything the market affords.

Bargains in Holiday Goods, Toys and Millinery, call at the Chicago Store, Post office block.

People who have been [illegible] Wabash R. R. [illegible] as pleased with its elegant equipment and fast time, but more particularly with the low rates, procure through Mr. C. M. Bishop, Commercial Agent, No. 19 Walker Block, Denver. Write to him.

Dr. W. K. SINTON, Dentist. Crown and Bridge work a specialty. 18 Tejon street.

WANTED.

WANTED—All real estate agents to handle lots in Santa Fe Place and Beaumont Heights additions. See New Year's edition of Gazette.

WANTED—To trade a good [illegible] land, [illegible] for a lumber wagon and [illegible] H. Stewart, Lawyer.

WANTED—A young girl to care for a child part of day. 111 N. Cascade ave.

WANTED—A situation by a girl to do chamber work and sewing, or general housework; can give good references. Call at 111 [illegible]

WANTED—A thoroughly competent nurse for children, 623 North Cascade avenue.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Furniture, very cheap. Must be sold. No. 30 S. Cascade avenue.

FOR SALE—Lots in Santa Fe Place and Beaumont Heights Additions. Terms easy. Call on your real estate agent or address for information.

FOR SALE—Saddle and drive horses and [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] Apply to J. P. Cox, Box 508.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board, [illegible] Weber.

TO RENT—A [illegible] with [illegible] South Tejon st.

TO RENT—[illegible] and electric pianos and organs. Allen's Music Store.

LOST—An alligator pocketbook, with smaller leather; $5 reward for returning to Antlers. G. W. Bo[illegible]

Opera -:- House!

Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 4 & 5.

Lillian Olcott,

And Her Dramatic Company.

WEDNESDAY EVENING IN

THEODORA,

The Queen of Two Continents.

A unanimous verdict in the verdict that this is the strongest company, the best play, best cast and most gorgeous stage pictures ever seen on any stage. "Theodora" was produced over four months at Niblo's theatre, the Star theatre, and Fifth Avenue, New York, by this company.

Thursday evening Miss Olcott and Company will present Miss Lowell's beautiful translation,

"INGOMAR."

Popular Prices of Admission.

THE HOUR

Real Estate and Loan Agency,

No. 4 N. TEJON ST.

Several good pay up businesses in every city for sale.

A few more lots left on Cheyenne Creek, for sale.

Business and Residence Properties.

MONEY TO LEND ON CHATTELS.

ALWAYS CALL

—FOR—

Mellen's Views!

[illegible] order in 1,000 Sage views.

JEWELRY.

The finest assortment in Colorado of the prettiest and most up to date styles made by the Keystone Jewelry Manufacturing Co. Pearl, Opal, Turquoise and other semi-precious stones set in the latest designs in Lockets, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Rings, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lorgnettes, Watch Chains, Fobs, Lockets, Cuff Pins

[NEW] YEAR'S EDITION. | COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE. | PAGES 5 to 8.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1888.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

[The] Most Natural Health Resort of the Country.

[Attractions] for the Invalid, Tourist and Capitalist.

[The] Beauties and Wonders of [Nature] Within Easy Drive.

[Comforts] and Conveniences of a High Order.

[illegible] few cities which possess so many natural advantages as Colorado [illegible] location [illegible] pre-eminently [illegible] If the founders of [illegible] had traversed the entire state [illegible] not have found a site so attractive [illegible] so suitable for the [illegible] as convenient for business [illegible]

[illegible] ADVANTAGES.

[illegible] been placed before [illegible] view of [illegible] from north [illegible] Pike's Peak range [illegible] rolling prairie [illegible] contrast to the rugged [illegible] the lovely [illegible] view embracing [illegible] and woodland. This [illegible] with ever increasing [illegible] It stands out sufficiently [illegible] possess all [illegible] advantages [illegible] the cities [illegible] without any of their disadvantages [illegible] the mountain [illegible] its residents in easy [illegible] parks and canons [illegible] circle about the [illegible] H. H.'s Flower [garden] [illegible] Cheyenne [illegible] Bear creek canon [illegible] to the north, Manitou [illegible] hundreds of places of interest, [illegible] of the Gods, Glen Eyrie, [illegible] and in the north [illegible] These places are all within [illegible] of five to eight miles. They [illegible] pleasure of the tourist and [illegible] the healthseeker to drive or [illegible] contain trails and [illegible] opportunity to [illegible] But the city is [illegible] surrounded by [illegible]

LOCATION.

[illegible] The plateau upon which the [illegible] is at an elevation of six [illegible] and twenty-three feet above [illegible] This plateau is encompassed [illegible] which our [illegible] a semi-circle of [illegible] east and [illegible] To the [illegible] which [illegible] Colorado Springs [illegible] Other cities [illegible] visited by [illegible] storms [illegible] the sun [illegible] the city on this [illegible] from storms [illegible] it affords [illegible] the south [illegible] frequently [illegible] from the rain [illegible] upon the mountains [illegible] upon which the [illegible] on the [illegible] water, and [illegible] the area [illegible] the town [illegible] a place in the [illegible] naturally drains [illegible] slope to the [illegible] hence there [illegible] anywhere about [illegible] Two water courses on [illegible] flow into the [illegible] The facilities [illegible] afforded for the sewerage [illegible] soon to be utilized. [illegible] the town is built is [illegible] in the winter, [illegible] absorbed under [illegible] the warm rays of the [illegible] sandy quality [illegible] known in the city. The [illegible] was covered by a [illegible] what is known in the [illegible] but soon after [illegible] was started it was covered [illegible] network of irrigating ditches [illegible] wonderful and beautiful [illegible] The streets were made [illegible] by luxuriant cottonwoods which afford abundant [illegible] Private residences [illegible] shade trees, [illegible] On account [illegible] the town the distance [illegible] water is comparatively [illegible] construction of the [illegible] was needed [illegible] water pipes in [illegible] We have also spoken of [illegible] Springs.

ADVANTAGES FOR BUSINESS.

[illegible] one of the great [illegible] Nature [illegible] country beyond the [illegible] base of supplies [illegible] The city is surrounded on every [side] [illegible] farmers and stock growers, [illegible] it is situated almost in the middle of the [illegible] and is the easiest point from which [illegible] though. In brief this is what nature has done [illegible] to tourist, invalid and capitalist.

WATER WORKS.

The water works system of Colorado Springs [illegible] The supply [illegible] from [illegible] Manitou [illegible] from the melted [illegible] of the melting snow of Pike's Peak. The water [illegible] crystal [illegible] and [illegible] A description of the water works proper will be found in another place.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

In addition to [illegible] system of water works Colorado Springs enjoys the benefits of a carefully constructed and well operated street railway. This railway is nearly two miles long and runs upon the principal business street of the city. The Colorado Springs Gas and Coke company provides an excellent quality of gas for lighting purposes, and [illegible] considerable portion of the town. Electric lights for streets, business houses and private residences are furnished by the El Paso Electric company. On the streets and in many stores the Thomson-Houston arc lights are used. The machinery and facilities of this company are of the most improved order.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Few cities of its size can boast of as many conveniences or attractive public buildings as Colorado Springs. They have been thoroughly constructed, and fully answer the purposes for which they were built. The city has a large city hall which was built at a cost of $10,000. It contains rooms for the municipal officials, fire companies and public meetings. There is also a well constructed jail in the basement where prisoners arrested by the police are confined. A tower on the rear of the building contains a large fire alarm bell which can be heard in every section of the city. The Colorado Springs opera house, costing $90,000, is one of the finest in the west. The audience room is beautifully finished, and contains all the modern conveniences. The city has four large and comfortable school buildings costing on an average $20,000 each, exclusive of the real estate. The building known as Colorado college is among the prominent buildings of the city. It has a commanding site, and presents a very striking appearance when approaching the city from the north and west. It was built at a cost of $60,000. A brick hospital, with accommodations for forty patients, has lately been erected on an eminence east of the city. This hospital will be under the care and management of the Sisters of St. Francis. The Catholic denomination have about completed the erection of an academy, in a central part of the city which will be in charge of the Sisters of Loretto. Views of all the above mentioned buildings appear on another page.

PUBLIC PARKS.

There are three public parks within the city limits, all of which are fenced by large cottonwood trees, and seeded with tame grass. The city keeps them in good condition, and in the summer time they present a very beautiful appearance. Two of these parks are provided with drinking fountains and rustic seats. The city also owns 640 acres at the entrances to the Cheyenne canons which it has converted into and maintains as a public park.

CHURCHES.

The city enjoys religious advantages of a very high order. Among the religious denominations represented in the city are the Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, Methodist South, Cumberland Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Christian, Free Methodist, Colored Baptist, and African Methodist. Many of these denominations have neat and comfortable houses of worship. The Presbyterians and Congregationalists have located to erect new church buildings, pictures of which appear with this issue. The Roman Catholic denomination has taken the preliminary steps towards erecting a new church. The Episcopalians have one of the most attractive church buildings in the city, which was considerably improved last year.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.

The founders of Colorado Springs were men who valued education. They determined that the city should enjoy the best possible educational advantages. Among the first public buildings erected in the town was the stone high school building. The schoolhouses, as will be seen from the views, are commodious and attractive. Their sanitary, ventilating and heating arrangements are as perfect as it was possible to make them. The schools are graded similar to the public schools in the east, and are in charge of a corps of able teachers. Colorado college, which was organized in 1874, will favorably compare with the higher institutions of learning in the west. It owns valuable property and has all the conveniences for carrying on its work. The course of study is almost identical with that of eastern colleges. In addition to the regular college course, there are complete preparatory, scientific and metallurgical departments. The faculty are nearly all graduates of well known eastern colleges, and are well qualified for the work of their respective professorships. There are several excellent private schools. Much attention is given to the teaching of painting, music and drawing by a number of competent private instructors.

TEMPERANCE FEATURES.

There are no saloons or bars in Colorado Springs, for the men who founded the city designed it to be a distinctly temperance town. Several attempts in the early history were made to eliminate this feature from its character, but the majority of temperance was so large that all efforts in this direction were abandoned. The Fountain colony as soon as it acquired a perfect title to the land on which the town is built incorporated the following provision in [illegible] deed of every lot [illegible] That intoxicating liquors shall never be manufactured [illegible] kept for sale [illegible] public resort [illegible] Should [illegible] property situated in Colorado Springs [illegible] for the same [illegible] forfeited [illegible] reverts to the original owner. The validity of this provision in the deed has been upheld by a decision of the United States supreme court in a case which was taken to that court by a few [illegible] of Colorado Springs whose property was declared forfeited under this clause.

PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

The private residences of Colorado Springs have been long famous for their [illegible] architectural beauty. Still, the city can boast of many attractive homes. Its wide streets, pure water, beautiful scenery, pleasant drives, and healthful climate [illegible] with [illegible] social and religious advantages have attracted many people of [illegible] and culture to make the city their permanent home. It is this class of people who have built for themselves [illegible] different parts of the city. Many [illegible] pleasing, [illegible] but all have [illegible] are particularly for the comfort [illegible] their own [illegible] They have all the modern appliances for heating, lighting, etc.

HOTELS.

The city has one of the finest built hotels west of the Mississippi river—The Antlers. It is situated near the center of the town and commands an extended view of the mountain range. It is a handsome stone structure and has most elegant appointments. The Alamo and Grand View hotels are centrally located and provide satisfactory accommodations. The Spaulding house is one of the oldest hotels in the city and is a popular stopping place for farmers, ranchmen and mechanics. In addition to these there are a number of smaller hotels and restaurants.

SEWERAGE.

A pressing public need is a system of sewerage for the entire city. The necessity for such a public improvement has not been so urgent until within the past few years. The soil was so sandy and porous that no stagnant pools of water appeared above the surface of the ground, and the waste matter from the houses was rapidly absorbed. But the great increase in the population and the [illegible] of the town has saturated the soil to such an extent that this waste matter is not absorbed so quickly as it was a few years ago. Drainage must now be sought in another way. The city officials and the board of trade are keenly alive to this fact, and last summer two competent sanitary experts were employed by the city to submit plans and estimates. They visited the city, made extended personal observations and have submitted two complete sets of plans and estimates, both of which contemplate a system of sewerage for the city which will require about twelve miles of pipe. As the state law only allows a municipality to vote bonds at a regularly called city election, funds for the construction of this system cannot be obtained until next April. But for the law the city might now be enjoying the benefits of a thoroughly constructed sewerage system.

COST OF LIVING.

The difference in the cost of a living in a city like Colorado Springs and a city of similar size in the east is not so great as one would at first suppose. Furnished houses containing from three to eight rooms can be rented from $20 to $100 per month. Unfurnished houses rent from $10 to $50 per month, the rental being regulated by the character of the building, locality, etc., etc. Furnished rooms including light and fuel can be rented from $8 to $35 per month. Table board at restaurants or with private families can be had from $4.50 to [illegible]. The following are the prices on some of the staple articles of diet: Beef, from 4 to 20 cents per pound; sugar, 11 pounds for $1, coffee, 30 cents per pound, tea, 50 cents per pound; molasses, [illegible] cents per gallon, kerosene, 35 cents per gallon, hams and bacon 15 cents per pound, dried fruits from 10 to [illegible] cents per pound, flour, $2.35 per cwt, [illegible] $2.50 per cwt, rice, 8 cents per pound. Coal from $3.75 to $8.00 per ton.

BUSINESS ADVANTAGES.

Colorado Springs is primarily a health resort. It was never expected that it would attain the commercial prominence of either Denver, Leadville or Pueblo, the three largest cities of the state. Each of these cities has some peculiar advantages which make them centers of commercial importance. Denver is a railroad center, Leadville has been [illegible] and Pueblo [illegible] Colorado Springs has none of these [illegible] to a proportionate degree, [illegible] aside from her advantages as a health resort this city has advantages from a business and pecuniary point of view. The settlement of the vacant government land, the increasing success attending the labors of farmers living near the city, and the building and operation of new lines of railroads all point to a future for the city of commercial activity. Three lines of railroads place the city in easy communication with the northern and eastern parts of the state. The Denver and Rio Grande furnishes it with a connection with all the cities and localities in the southern and western portions of the state. The Colorado Midland places it within six hours communication with Leadville, and with Aspen and Glenwood Springs, which points are also reached by the Denver and Rio Grande railroad. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe gives the city the benefit of a through line east and to California, and the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth rail[road] when completed, will place Colorado Springs on the main line [illegible] Denver to the Gulf. The Union Pacific [illegible] which the Missouri Pacific [illegible] The advantages of Colorado City as a [illegible] proximity to the town [illegible] They [illegible] The business interests of Colorado City and Colorado Springs are so [illegible] that whatever contributes to the commercial welfare of one [illegible] a corresponding benefit upon the other. During the past two years all branches of mercantile pursuit represented in the city have been unusually profitable, while mechanics have had as much work as they could attend to. The business showing for 1887 will surpass that of any town of its size in the state. Colorado Springs is a growing city and the opportunities for legitimate business investments are many and varied. The laborer and mechanic can find employment at living wages, and any merchant possessed of the average amount of business ability can establish a business which will increase and extend as the city continues to thrive and prosper.

THE DRIVES.

The city offers great attractions in drives. Roads lead in almost every direction, which present some object or objects of interest to those who traverse them. To the north lies Monument park, to the northeast, Templeton's gap and Austin's bluff. By taking the road to the east, which leads over the plains, one gets an extended plain and mountain view, embracing the whole of the Pike's Peak range, a part of the Sangre De Cristo range and the Spanish peaks on the line between Colorado and New Mexico. A very fine view of the city and the plateau upon which it is built is also afforded. To the southeast there is a pleasant drive down the Fountain valley, bordered on both sides by finely improved ranches. To the south a road leads to Dead Man's canon, H. H.'s flower garden, and the Cheyenne canons. To the southwest one can drive to Bear creek and Red Rock canons, while Manitou and its variety of scenery are reached by a road leading west. One of the most popular drives in this vicinity is that over the [illegible] to Glen Eyrie and through the Garden of the Gods. The drive up the Cheyenne toll road which is 15 miles long and terminates at Seven Lakes, at an elevation of 11,500 feet, is one of the most interesting in this locality. It is seldom that one can witness such wild and varied scenery at such an elevation from a wagon road, as usually nothing more than a foot path is made in such a wild and rugged country. The view of the plains with their constantly changing foreground is one of the most effective views about here. All of the above mentioned roads are kept in fair condition and are traversed every year by thousands of tourists and health seekers.

WAGES.

The wages paid to laborers and members of the various trades in this city are as follows. Carpenters $2.50 to $4.00 per day. Stone cutters $2.50 to $4.00 per day. Plasterers $3.00 to $5.25 per day. Brick layers $6.25 to $7 per day. Harness makers $12 to $15 per week. Trunk makers $15 to $20 per week. Saddlers $15 to $20 per week. Trunk makers $15 to $20 per week. Plumbers $2.50 to $4 per day. Barbers $15 to $18 per week. Common laborers $2.00 to $2.50 per day. Painters $2.00 to $3.50 per day. Job printers $19 per week. Printers 40 cents per 1000 ems.

SOCIAL ADVANTAGES.

The social advantages of Colorado Springs have been succinctly stated in a descriptive article on Colorado Springs and Manitou by Mrs. S. J. Dunbar:

"Unlike many of the towns and cities of the west, Colorado Springs is not cosmopolitan, it has scarcely any French, German or Irish element. The people are from the older states of the union and from Canada, England and Scotland, hence an entirely English speaking community. The people as a whole are probably better educated and possess more wealth than those of an eastern town of the same size. It is more New England-like in the general make up of its social, religious and educational characteristics than any town west of the Mississippi. The poorer people are a respectable class who have received some social and educational advantages, none but enterprising or well to do people would ever cross the plains to establish a home in [illegible]

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The city is protected from fire by a well organized and equipped volunteer fire department consisting of four hose companies and one hook and ladder company. Fire plugs have been placed on all the water mains and the pressure from them is so strong that comparatively little difficulty is experienced in subduing a fire if it has not gained too much headway. The losses from fire during the past five years have been very small.

FOUNDING OF THE CITY.

It is now over sixteen years since a party of surveyors struck the first stake for the survey of the [illegible] and the town plat of the Fountain colony. This colony was composed of eastern capitalists, some of whom were interested in the Denver and Rio Grande railroad which was then being constructed. The colony was organized June 26, 1871, under the auspices of the Colorado Springs company, which held a title to about 10,000 acres of land on the streams known as the Monument and the Fountain qui Bouille, and 600 acres including and surrounding the Manitou mineral springs. About two-thirds of this property was transferred to the Fountain colony for settlement according to certain rules and terms [illegible] average price of $[illegible] per [illegible] After [illegible] preliminary survey the first stake in the new town of Colorado Springs was driven early on the [illegible] of July, 1871 [illegible] The town proper was laid out [illegible] on the [illegible] of Monument creek one and a half [illegible] one half mile wide. Avenues of one hundred and forty feet in width alternate with streets one hundred feet wide. The names of these streets were [illegible] from the [illegible] rivers and streams of the territory of Colorado. The lots were [illegible] business lots 25x190 feet and residence lots 50x190, 100x190 [illegible] according to the distance from the center of the town. Forty-five blocks [illegible] were first laid out and thirty [illegible] blocks were laid out two months later making seventy blocks in the town proper. On August 12th, 1871, [illegible] of the town plat was opened for selection [illegible] of September following a second quarter was put upon the market, the balance being reserved for the spring of 1872. The contract for the first private residence in the city was given out on August 15, 1871 and the contracts for the Fountain and Monument irrigating canals were let on August [illegible] The new town was extensively advertised [illegible] during the fall and winter of 1871-72. In May and June 1872 the balance of the town lots and [illegible] outlying tracts which had been surveyed were opened for selection. At the close of the first year of Colorado Springs' history 277 town lots at a valuation of $[illegible] had been disposed of. One hundred and fifty [illegible] houses were erected and the estimated population of the town July 31st, 1872 was placed at 800. The value of the buildings erected by private individuals was placed at $100,000. During the year two church edifices were built and one weekly newspaper, "The Out West," the name of which was afterwards changed to the GAZETTE, was established. Thirteen and one-third miles of lateral irrigating ditches were built through the town, and seven miles of cottonwood trees were planted. From this on the town steadily grew. The hotels were at times crowded with tourists and prospective residents, and the extensive methods of advertising [illegible] which the officers of the colony adopted were the means of inducing a large number of people from different sections of the country to visit and locate in the new western health resort. The growth of the town in 1872 was very satisfactory, and it continued with marvelous rapidity through the years of 1873-74. The great financial panic of 1873 checked it for a few weeks only. During the years 1874-75 many matters of great importance presented themselves for discussion and settlement. After a warm contest in an exciting election the county seat was removed to Colorado Springs from Colorado City. A system of water works for the town was publicly [illegible] and the proposed extension of the Kansas Pacific railroad from River Bend to Colorado Springs was a subject of general interest and importance. But the extension was abandoned, and the city was deprived of the much [illegible] railroad outlet. In 1875 the [illegible] of the town was further [illegible] by the decision of the state supreme court sustaining the validity of the liquor clause in the deeds of the Colorado Springs company. This decision was reaffirmed by the United States supreme court in 1879. The source of the water supply of the town was by means of wells sunk sometimes to a depth of 70 feet. The water was quite strongly impregnated with alkali, and many citizens were compelled to purchase water for drinking purposes from men who procured it from the mountain streams or springs in the Fountain and Cheyenne valleys. In 1876 the question of providing the city with a complete system of water works was again agitated though without any definite results. From the spring of 1876 to the autumn of 1877 Colorado Springs had suffered from the general depression of the business interests of the country. Property could not be sold at any price, and as a large part of it had been pledged to secure loans at high rates of interest sales under deeds of trust were of daily occurrence. Many persons who were unable to make a living in the town, removed to other places, and in consequence the number of unoccupied houses in the city was very large. In the autumn of 1877 however, a much better state of things prevailed and by the spring of 1878 the period of prosperity had been fully restored. In 1878 a complete system of water works for the city was constructed, a description of which appears in another column. Since 1878 the growth of the city has been steady and permanent. With the beginning of the year 1880 Colorado Springs began to take on an air of [illegible] substantial activity. The business portion of the city was greatly improved and a number of handsome private residences were erected during the year. In 1879 something in the neighborhood of $200,000 was expended in the erection of new buildings, while in 1880 double that amount was expended. The prosperity which the city has enjoyed during the past two or three years has been almost phenomenal. Real estate values have steadily risen, and the population of the town has perceptibly increased. What marvelous changes have taken place in the last sixteen years! Then the whole population of the town would hardly have reached a hundred, now it is estimated at from 7,000 to 8,000. A dozen little shanties occupied the space which is now devoted to 1,200 elegant homes and expensive business houses. The value of real estate has increased from a few thousand dollars to as many millions. Business has increased a hundred-fold, and the [illegible] will hold good in nearly every avenue and department of local industry. The history of Colorado Springs, while not eventful [illegible] the west [illegible] of the Fountain colony. As we [illegible] the present [illegible] will not be [illegible] in this article [illegible]

The Board of Trade.

The Colorado Springs Board of Trade was organized on the 26th of June, 1882. It [illegible] nearly all the representative [illegible] men of the city. The directors for the first year were D. J. March, E. E. Hacker, A. Sagendorf, Chas. H. White and [illegible] Sutton. The board only held a few meetings and finally [illegible] part of [illegible] number of its members [illegible] discontinuance of its meetings [illegible] during the past [illegible] the reorganization of the old board in December, 1886.

The first meeting of the new board was held on December 13th, 1886, and was quite largely attended. A deep interest was manifested in the organization and several projects were immediately started to advertise the city. The board has discussed matters of local importance, and has taken active steps in securing a system of sewerage for the city. The officers and committees of the board are as follows:

P. E. Dow, president.
Benoni Berry, first vice-president.
Chas. H. White, second vice-president.
H. C. McCreery, secretary.
J. H. Barlow, treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A. L. Lawton, J. A. Hayes, Jr., D. B. Fairley, Dr. S. E. Solly, M. A. Leddy.

COMMITTEES.

On Finance, Commerce and Manufactures—C. H. White, Geo. H. Parsons, J. M. Sheeden, H. LeB Wills, J. W. Stillman.

On Railroads, Tariffs and Transportation—B. Berry, A. D. Craigue, G. S. Barnes, W. S. Nichols, W. F. McKeehan.

On Mines, Mining and Smelting—Irving Howbert, J. F. Seldomridge, F. G. Ross, A. Z. Sheldon, John Hulbert.

On Stock Growing and Agriculture—F. L. Martin, D. M. Holden, M. Kennedy, Bernard Gilpin, C. Callaway.

On Legislation and Legal Advice—T. A. McMorris, W. M. Hatch, C. E. Noble, James H. B. McFerran, Irving Howbert.

On Wool and Wool Growing—W. F. Wilder, J. F. Seldomridge, L. C. Skinner, H. Halthusen, C. E. Noble.

On Education and the Arts—Prof. E. L. Byington, A. Sutton, Dr. B. P. Anderson, J. P. Ralstin, B. W. Steele.

On Immigration and Statistics—E. G. Perkins, Chas. Adams, J. H. Barlow, H. C. Crawford, John Courter.

On Advertising—M. L. DeCoursey, Dr. W. L. Bartlett, John Lennox, A. S. Holbrook, W. H. D. Merrill.

On Central City and County Improvement—Geo. H. Parsons, L. R. Ehrich, C. E. Durkee, A. S. Holbrook, Washington Pastorius.

On Arbitration—E. W. Giddings, A. H. Corman, H. C. McCreery, J. H. Gardner, Dr. [illegible] Davis.

On Irrigation and Water Supply—J. A. Himebaugh, B. F. Crowell, A. F. Carpenter, Dr. S. F. Hazlehurst, A. Hemenway.

On Meteorology—George De La Vergne, Charles A. Eldridge, W. F. Wilder, Rev. J. B. Gregg, F. G. Rowe.

On Sewerage and Drainage—L. R. Ehrich, Dr. B. F. D. Adams, O. Metcalf, J. F. Humphrey, J. P. Ralstin.

Water Works.

The first water works system was constructed in 1878, the supply being taken from Ruxton creek, seven miles from the city. The water is taken from the creek, far above any houses, and before it enters the pipe which conveys it to the reservoirs it passes through a settler. The head of the water works is 1,200 feet above the level of the city. After leaving the settler the water passes for two miles through 10,560 feet of 10 inch pipe, and for four miles through 21,120 feet of 8 inch pipe. Then it enters a distributing reservoir having a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons situated on a plateau one mile west, and 200 feet above the level of the town. The steady increase in the city's population called for a larger supply of water for domestic and irrigating purposes and funds were voted in the fall of 1886 by the city council for this purpose. In December of that year work was begun on the construction of a new storage reservoir near the old one. It was completed last October and holds 25,000,000 gallons. From this reservoir the city is supplied by a 16 inch main and a series of sub mains 12, 10 and 8 inches in diameter. From the old reservoir water is conveyed to the city in a 10 inch main. In the town the water is distributed through iron pipes of various sizes. There is in all 6050 feet of 16 inch pipe, 1000 feet of 12 inch, 6000 feet of 10 inch, 13,000 feet of 6 inch, 20,000 feet of 4 inch, and 28,500 feet of 3 inch. The entire system including the distance from the head of the water works to the reservoirs, embraces nearly 23 miles of pipe. On November 30th, 1887, there were 1320 consumers and the receipts from water rents for the half yearly term ending on that day were $10,218.34. The city has 40 fire plugs, and 4 public drinking fountains. It has moreover taken the necessary steps to secure a title to the tract of land which embraces Lake Moraine, four miles from the summit of Pike's Peak. When this lake becomes a part of the present system, the question of a water supply for the city will probably be settled for all time.

The Firemen's Band.

An organization closely allied to, and composed of members of the fire department, is the Firemen's band. It is composed of sixteen members all thorough musicians, and is handsomely uniformed and equipped with new and first class instruments. It is a source of pride and gratification to the people of Colorado Springs.

MERCANTILE AFFAIRS.

The Condition of Trade During the Year 1887.

Figures Showing Capital Invested and Business Transacted.

A Flattering Increase in Trade Over Previous Years.

Prospects Good for a Marked Advance in the Future.

During the year just closed there has been great activity in every branch of mercantile pursuits. Several new stores in the various lines have been erected, but still there is a lack of store rooms. The completion of the business blocks now being built will give increased facilities for the handling of merchandise, and during the present year more capital will be devoted to local mercantile industries than ever before.

Below will be found mention of some of the principal lines of merchandise with estimated aggregates of the amount of business transacted during the past year.

These estimates include the business done by the wholesale firms of the city, particularly those in groceries, feed, furniture, dry goods and clothing. It is a matter for general congratulation that several firms of the city have made successful efforts to build up a good wholesale trade during the past year. Of course it is impossible to obtain strictly accurate figures, but much pains have been taken to secure reliable estimates and the aggregate may be depended on as being as near correct as it is possible to approach, and is in fact under the actual figures.

DRY GOODS.

There are four exclusive dry goods firms in the city. The average stocks carried range from $19,000 to $50,000 and their respective sales during 1887 ranged from $38,000 to $140,000, or an aggregate of $335,000.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Six boot and shoe firms found in the city. Their stocks range in value from $7,000 to $14,000, and the aggregate sales for the year just [closed] foot up nearly $90,000, which includes some business done in a jobbing way.

GROCERIES.

There are fourteen grocery and provision stores in the city, exclusive of four suburban stores. The average stocks carried range from $2,000 to $1[illegible], and for the fourteen stores foot up a total of $123,000. The sales of the establishments for the year 1887 range from $12,000 to $200,000, and the estimated aggregate, including a low approximate on suburban [illegible], is something over $775,000. These figures, however, cover the wholesale business done with [illegible]

CLOTHING.

Three new establishments dealing in ready made clothing, hats, caps and gentlemen's furnishing goods have been started in Colorado Springs during the past year, and there has been a very large increase in the business done in this line. There are now eight houses with a combined stock of about $115,000 and a careful estimate places the aggregate [illegible] last year at $320,000.

HARDWARE.

The business in hardware, stoves and tinware is divided between four firms. Their respective stocks range from $8000 to $75,000, and their sales for 1887 aggregate $380,000. Agricultural implements, tin roofing, etc., are included in this estimate.

HARNESS.

Two establishments manufacture and sell harness, saddles, trunks, and miscellaneous leather goods. Their combined stock will average $20,000, and the business done in the past year amounts to something over $45,000. Saddles made in Colorado Springs [illegible] largely [illegible] to outside points.

MILLINERY.

There are six establishments handling millinery and fancy goods. Their stocks range from $1000 to $6000, and the combined business of the past year in this line is estimated at $25,000.

CROCKERY AND QUEENSWARE.

Two firms in the city deal exclusively in crockery, glassware, queensware, etc. Their combined stock is estimated at $28,000, and the business done during 1887 at something over $40,000.

BAKERIES.

Six bakeries do business in Colorado Springs and during the past year their trade has been very active. A rough estimate of their combined sales last year places them at nearly $60,000.

JEWELRY.

Five firms are engaged in handling watches, clocks, jewelry, diamonds, plated ware, etc. Seventy-five thousand dollars represents the capital invested in the business, and the sales for the year will about equal the stock carried.

DRUGS.

Six firms represent the business in drugs, medicines and toilet articles. The stocks carried range from $7,000 to $12,000, and an estimate of the business done during the year in this line places the total at $150,000. This includes the business done in a jobbing way.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Four establishments deal in flour, grain, and feed, and there has been a large increase in this business over previous years. The combined sales of the four firms for 1887 will show an aggregate of $[illegible]50,000.

LUMBER.

Never in the history of the city has there been so great a demand for lumber and all kinds of building materials. The demand has taxed the supplies of the lumber firms, and they have been obliged to [illegible] mills in the lumber districts adjacent to the city in order to keep up with their large orders. The business in this line is divided between three firms, the aggregate of whose business for the year 1887 reaches a figure close to $300,000.

FURNITURE.

Colorado Springs has three furniture stores. Their combined stocks will aggregate $53,000, and their sales for 1887 are estimated at $150,000, part of which is included in the wholesale trade. The business done last year in this line has been in excess of [illegible] more than 10 per cent over that of the year before.

COAL.

There are three firms of coal dealers in the city. None but Colorado coal is used, the prices of which range from $3.50 to $9.00 per ton, the latter price being that on anthracite from Crested Butte. A large amount of the coal consumed in Colorado Springs is mined in El Paso county, at the Franceville and McFerran mines. The total consumption of this commodity in the city will reach, at a very conservative estimate, 15,000 tons, representing nearly $75,000.

MEAT MARKETS.

The people of this city are supplied with meat by five large and two small meat markets. The business of three firms last year closely averaged about $5000 per month. The business of the five firms for the year will aggregate nearly $230,000.

JOB PRINTING.

Colorado Springs has three extensive and complete job printing establishments. Last year their [illegible] business amounted to $30,500.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

There are two large book and stationery stores in the city having stocks valued at $13,000. The combined business of these firms last year amounted to $83,000.

CONFECTIONERY.

There are three firms handling fruits, confectionery and cigars, with stocks ranging from $3,000 to $4,000 each. All report business brisk during the past year, and their combined sales [illegible] had about $35,000.

LIVERY.

The [illegible] is [illegible] of [illegible] able importance in Colorado Springs [illegible] delightful [illegible] and the [illegible] of [illegible] beauty and interest in [the] vicinity, all tend to maintain a [illegible] for livery. In this line [illegible] done here than in any city in the country of the [illegible] population. There are now [illegible] in the city, [illegible] of [illegible] being [illegible] addition [illegible] during the [illegible] of 1887, numbered about 400, [illegible] exclusive of private [illegible] the livery [illegible] and well supplied with buggies and carriages of every description, and the principal [illegible] with the telephone system [illegible] in this [illegible] real estate [illegible] buildings [illegible] from $20,000 to $[illegible],000. The amount of business done by the respective firms during 1887 [illegible] from $6000 to $25,000. A careful and conservative estimate places the total at a little over $100,000. One firm [illegible] 100 horses and about 35 buggies, [illegible] etc., in [illegible] service during the year did a business of $[illegible],000.

[illegible]

There are two principal transfer companies in the city, [illegible] with one of which [illegible] daily [illegible] all of the heavy and valuable animals are in almost constant use in the freight and passenger business by the two firms. Four [illegible] are in constant use and about twenty transfer trucks, including coal wagons. The capital invested will amount to over $40,000. This figure, however, includes buildings and real estate necessary to the business. Quite a number of private individuals are also engaged in this business, and it is difficult to arrive at a very close estimate of the amount done in 1887. It is roughly estimated at $40,000.

RECAPITULATION.

The following table gives the estimated amount of capital invested in a majority of the principal branches of merchandise, the total business done in each line in 1887, and the aggregates in both items.

	Capital Invested	Sales in 1887
Dry goods	[illegible]	$ [illegible]
Groceries	123,000	775,000
[Boots] and [shoes]	[illegible]	90,000
Clothing	115,000	[illegible]
Hardware	[illegible]	380,000
Drugs	60,000	170,000
Furniture	53,000	150,000
Harness	20,000	45,000
Crockery	28,000	40,000
Millinery	14,000	[illegible]
J[ewelry]	[illegible]	75,000
Flour and feed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bakers' products	[illegible]	[illegible]
Livery	[illegible]	100,000
Books and stationery	13,000	[illegible]
Transfer	[illegible]	40,000
Confectionery and cigars	9,000	[illegible]
Meat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Job Printing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]

[The] Cheyenne [Canons].

In August, 1885, the city of Colorado Springs acquired a title to 640 acres situated at the entrances to North and South Cheyenne canons and for a considerable distance up the first named canon. The purchase was made in response to the popular demand that the scenic attractions of this neighborhood should not become the property of private corporations or individuals. A stream of clear mountain water flows through it, which at some distance up the canon [illegible] over a series of cascades and waterfalls. A carriage road traverses the canon for about three miles, beyond which there is a well made foot path. The canon was owned for a short time by private parties who charged toll to visitors. Mrs. W. S. Jackson, (H. H.) who [illegible] of this canon [illegible] this, and her advocacy of a free canon was one of the chief influences which led to the city's purchase. It will [illegible] in this city [illegible] The city has the [illegible] etc., in [illegible] in [illegible]

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

HEALTH RESORTS.

Colorado Springs and Davos Platz Fully Compared

As Winter Health Resorts by Dr. Clifton Wagner

In an Able Paper Prepared and Read by Him

Before a Meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine.

The Medical Journal a weekly journal of medicine and surgery, published at New York, in its issue of October 29th contained a paper read before the New York Academy of Medicine at its meeting on October 22th on Colorado Springs and Davos Platz as winter health resorts compared. The paper was written and read by Dr Clifton Wagner, senior surgeon to the Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York, who resided in this city for some months last winter. We publish the paper in full:

Until within a comparatively brief period, a little over twenty years, it was the universal custom of the medical profession to send cases of phthisis pulmonalis to warm and equable climates such as Madeira the Riviera Italy, Egypt, or Algiers, and on this all of the Atlantic the favorite resorts were certain of the West India islands, or our southern states, and, of late years, Southern California.

A quarter of a century ago, had it been suggested to send such cases to spend the fall and winter months in a place like Davos Platz, where the ground for at least six months in the year is hidden by snow, or to Colorado Springs, where the difference between the temperature in the sun and that of the night is sometimes as great as 130°, the proposition would have been regarded as utterly unwise and would not have been seriously entertained for a moment, at least, by the conservatives in medicine.

The Swiss it is said suffer more from phthisis than any other people: it is probably owing to this that when in foreign lands they become stricken with phthisis they return home to die: to the despair of their friends and friends many a sufferer.

This fact and the absence of phthisis as a cause of death, in the statistical reports of certain localities in Switzerland, induced Dr. Unger and one or two both Germans, and book suffering from phthisis, to visit Davos Platz. This was in 1865; both recovered, and one is still living in the village.

Dr. Hermann Weber, I believe, was the first to advocate the treatment of phthisis by residence in the cold, dry, rarefied atmosphere of high altitudes, he was followed by C. J. Williams, Barney, George Abbott, Shaw, Dunnison and many others who sustained the practice. Experience was not long wanting to establish the truth of these theories, in regard to what was, at that time, novel climatic treatment.

The treatment is no longer experimental, thousands who have sought Colorado Springs and Davos-Platz, and who have been restored to perfect health, attest the curative virtues of the climates, but there is still, notwithstanding the many excellent books and papers that have appeared from time to time, describing the resorts, great ignorance concerning them among members of the profession who still cling to the practice as taught in the earliest periods of medical history and warmth as the chief desiderata in selecting residences for their cases of phthisis.

In the following paper I shall give only the result of my personal observations in both places, and which, I trust, will aid in removing the erroneous impressions that have formed in the minds of many, especially in regard to the fitness of Colorado Springs, as a winter resort of phthisis. As I have already stated, the aim of the majority of the profession, until quite recently has been to find equability, warmth and dryness in selecting places of resort for phthisical cases.

There is no section that can claim all three of these qualities, you can find dryness and warmth, or equability and warmth, but you cannot find equability and dryness.

The importance of atmospheric moisture and dryness has been most exhaustively investigated by Dr Davidson of Denver, in several able monographs, to which I must refer you for further information, especially that of a statistical nature. In one of his papers, he states that "statistics prove beyond the possibility of successful contradiction that variability is a distinguishing attribute of really dry places—whether elevated above sea level or not, and that equability is, as a rule, characteristic of a uniformly damp atmosphere. It only remains, then, to be shown that dryness and variability, with abundance of sunshine, the characteristics of the two resorts under consideration, are more conducive of phthisis than results on the Riviera, or in Florida, or other semi-tropical places where the opposite conditions obtain.

The town of Colorado Springs is seventy-five miles south of Denver and is situated upon a broad street, facing eastward the foothills, which form the base of the most eastern spurs of the Rocky mountain range. It is in latitude 38° and longitude 105°. It has an elevation of more than 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. Five miles westward is Pike's Peak, the summit of which is 14,200 feet above the sea. On the north and west it is sheltered by the mountain range but is open to the east and south. The town was laid out in 1871 by parties from Philadelphia, and it has avenues and streets running at right angles to each other, and planted with rows of beautiful shade trees, are suggestive of that city.

In describing a climate which possesses so many attributes as that of Colorado Springs, for instance, the dryness of an inland desert, the cold bracing air of the far north, an atmosphere so clear that mountains one hundred and thirty miles distant can be seen distinctly without the aid of a glass, the sun of the tropics, a sky that surpasses that of Italy in loveliness and serenity which compares with that of Switzerland, one may justly stand in dread of being charged with indulging in the exaggerations of the imagination. However, I shall endeavor to give a fair and impartial statement of my personal impressions. From September, till the latter part of April or May, rain falls, there are no fogs, no mists, and rarely frost, snow occasionally falls, but does not remain longer than a day or two. It disappears by evaporation or like cloud before the west wind, which in winter is warm and highly electrical, so it is said, by the nearly porous soil.

The sun shines three hundred and thirty days of the year, or at least the five six months, from October 1st to April 1st, usually the worst months of winter to weather for invalids, in other sections, one hundred and sixty five days out of one hundred and eighty-two will be days of sunshine, an average of less than one half day in each week. It is the invalid will be deprived of sunshine.

In the sun the temperature is warm and equable, it is never cold, and during mid winter, and in mid during the entire winter, invalids sit on the piazzas of their houses in the open air without extra wraps. The thermometer when exposed to the sun's rays indicates from 90° to 130° of heat, and there is always a difference of at least 50° between the sun and the shade.

This extraordinary intensity of the sun's heat is due to the fact that the air is so clear, rarefied and free from moisture that but little resistance is offered to the transmission of its rays. The surrounding atmosphere remains cold, at times very cold, the mercury falling to zero and even below. If the atmosphere were not cold and dry the heat of the sun would be almost intolerable. During the night the mercury not unfrequently falls to 4° or 5° below zero. I have known it to reach 25° below zero. But notwithstanding this extraordinary difference between day and night temperature, during the hours of sunshine, from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. for the shortest days, the invalid may venture out of doors and remain for hours without risk. The most delectable feature of this remarkable climate is the wind—November and March are the most windy months. During November every fifth and sixth day, a violent wind storm prevails for a few hours, but there are days and I may say weeks in which there will be but little if any wind, certainly not sufficient to compel the invalid to remain indoors. Upon the whole, there is less wind at Colorado Springs than I experienced at the favorite resorts on the Riviera, where the irritating and disagreeable mistral blows for days at a time.

Indications of the respiratory organs, residence at Colorado Springs is usually beneficial. In cases of phthisis pulmonalis whether catarrhal or tubercular, stationary or progressive—chronic or bronchial catarrh, the results of a dry and pure climate, improvement or recovery may be looked for. Dr Anderson who has been engaged in active practice in the town for fifteen years, informed me that he has known several cases of well defined pulmonary cavities recover.

The effect of the dry rarefied air is to increase the appetite: assimilation is improved, the number and depth of respirations are increased, the chest gains an expansive power, more moisture is exhaled than in humid atmosphere, the effect of which is, in time, to check secretion from the diseased tissues. The cheeks fill out, the complexion becomes of a ruddy brown, the strength rapidly increases, the spirits revive, and the invalid becomes imbued with the idea that he will recover.

There is a class of invalids who should never be sent to high altitudes; I refer to those of an irritable, nervous or hysterical temperament, in whom there is a tendency to vascular excitement from slight causes. The air is too exciting, too stimulating, and, for such cases, resorts should be found at a lower level.

It is generally taught by writers, and accepted by the resident physicians at high altitude resorts that laryngeal phthisis will be aggravated by the stimulating character of the atmosphere, and the variability of the climate, and consequently such cases are advised to seek a warm and equable climate. If it could be satisfactorily shown that this most fatal form of tuberculosis recovered under the influence of an equable climate, then this procedure would be eminently proper, but under the circumstances, I think further experience is wanting, before condemning high altitudes, for the relief or cure of these cases.

While at Colorado Springs I saw many cases of phthisis pulmonalis that had recovered and others that were advancing toward recovery—accordingly, when I was called in, in consultation, to advise concerning several cases of laryngeal phthisis occurring in connection with pulmonary trouble, and in which marked deterioration of the physical signs had already taken place, together with improvement in the general health, I advised a trial of the resources of Colorado Springs. I had under my care at the time one case a well marked typical case, recovered, and one other that steadily improved and apparently in a fair way to recover. My friend, Dr Anderson has informed me that he has had one case to cover.

Although my experience is limited to the above cases, I think that cases of laryngeal phthisis [illegible] provided I impress upon the patient the necessity of a change of climate, and general condition has already taken place.

In certain other affections of the upper air passages, for instance, chronic and non-purulent catarrh, I do not regard residence at high altitudes of special benefit. At Colorado Springs, where the air is cold, dry and rarefied, and where at times there is much wind and dust, I found these affections very numerous.

At Davos Platz, where the same atmospheric conditions obtain, without the [illegible] I have the [illegible] on the Riviera, where I resided, where I found a warm, equable and moist atmosphere, I encountered many cases, like other acquired diseases which affect the human family, I think these are ubiquitous, and for relief the patient must rely upon the remedies of the physician rather than climatic influence.

At Colorado Springs the invalid will not be deprived of the luxuries, comforts and convenience of first class hotels—he can have his choice of the best hotels in the world, good food, well cooked, well served, and in an up-to-date boarding house, still better, furnished houses may be rented at reasonable rates, have the best and cold water, gas, etc.

The markets are well supplied with game, fresh meats, fruits and vegetables. There are excellent schools, and also churches of many denominations. There is a theatre, in which many of the best people in San Francisco give one or more of their pieces. There are several [illegible] and [illegible]. The society of the place composed chiefly of former residents of large cities, I think could be desired. Horses are very cheap, either for hire or purchase, riding, especially is recommended by the medical profession. Davos is an Alpine valley in southeastern Switzerland. About 5000 feet above the level of the sea, and running N. N. E. to S. S. W., [illegible] about one half a mile in width and protected by mountain ranges from 2000 to 5000 feet above its floor. The village proper is built upon the side of the mountain above the valley, in order to [illegible] the greatest amount of shelter from the north wind.

The climate, in many respects resembles that of Colorado Springs, the intensity of the sun's rays at noon is quite as great; the temperature in the shade averages lower, ranging from zero to about 25° above.

The north wind, although the current is scarcely, if at all, felt in the village, brings clear skies, warm sunshine and an intensely cold, bracing atmosphere. The south wind, or foehn, as it is called, is warm, irritating, enervating and disagreeable alike to the invalid and the strong. During its prevalence the sky becomes cloudy, and in the early morning a fog or cold gray mist hides over the valley, until moved by the wind or dissipated by the sun the snow rapidly, and the streets become very boggy, the valley being more open to the south, the full force of the [illegible] wind is felt: it is merely the precursor of a fall of snow. Snow begins to fall in the latter part of October varying, for each fall, from a few inches to one or two feet. The air and remains covered until the early part of April.

The days are very short. I mean the invalid's day. The sun does not rise until 10 o'clock, and sets at 3 p. m. An hour is devoted to the mid day meal, thus reducing the invalid's outdoor time about four and a half hours.

Cases of the same character are sent by the physicians in Europe to Davos as those who derive so much benefit from residence at Colorado Springs. So far as I could judge as a mere observer, without the opportunity of making personal examinations of patients (not being engaged in practice), those who were very ill, or rather the cases that appeared to be of a very serious nature did not improve: some died, and others were in a worse condition in the spring than at the beginning of the season.

Dr. W. H. Hoggard, an intelligent physician and careful observer, who is actively engaged in practice at Davos, in an interesting paper says—"The high altitude treatment offers little prospect of improvement when a large portion of lung tissue is involved. The length of time the patients have been ill, coupled with comparatively little moment provided always the disease eliminated in extent."

On the other hand, cases of most extensive infiltration of lung tissue, and even of cavities, have been known to recover after a prolonged residence at Colorado Springs.

I think Davos is better suited to cases of incipient phthisis, and to those who retain a certain degree of robustness, who are able to indulge in the active outdoor sports of skating and tobogganing. Walking for those confined by long illness, is difficult on account of the snow, and the same through want of energy: the air is too cold for them to sit out doors, or to drive when there is no sunshine. To this class the mere presence of snow is apt to convey a feeling of chilliness or cold.

By enumerating a few of the points of difference between Davos and Colorado Springs the advantages of the latter will become apparent.

At Colorado Springs, in a given period, one month, for instance, there will be twenty fair good days, at Davos only twenty. At Colorado Springs, during the shortest days of winter, the invalid may enjoy eight hours of sunshine at Davos only four and one half hours.

At Davos, out door amusements are confined to skating and tobogganing, [illegible] for the feeble. At Colorado [illegible] hunting parties, [illegible] hunting, fishing, hunting, and many other ways of passing time. At Davos [illegible] to people in good health, from the fact, in fact, an overcrowded hospital.

At Colorado Springs one may enjoy the [illegible] as the snow [illegible] compelled to visit Davos, where, [illegible] springs they may remain with benefit through out the entire year.

The hotels at Davos are comfortable, well ventilated, and especially adapted to the wants of invalids. At the hotel at which we stayed, The Belvidere, the food was wholesome and exceptionally well cooked. In these establishments, such as concerts and performances, concerts, dancing, etc., are provided at all the hotels without charge by the proprietors.

A few years ago Davos labored under the disadvantage of very defective drainage, the elevation of the hotel in question, one of two, dangerously undermined the success of the place, was due to this fault through lectures and guide books, until at last a more effective system of drainage was constructed, regardless of cost. It is now claimed to be the best drained health resort in Europe.

Over Colorado Springs I cannot say as much for Colorado Springs. In this important matter Davos is certainly a very great advantage. Colorado Springs has practically no system of sewerage, as a result cesspools for waste water and slops, the cesspool is still used, and sometimes it is in dangerous proximity to the dwelling houses. It is true the cesspool has ventilating pipes, but I do not regard them as at all effective. In lieu of water closets the old fashioned privy—a most foul in the ground—is used for the majority of the houses. The question of [illegible] has long been [illegible] for some time past. The [illegible] built upon a rock, which stands [illegible] well, [illegible] done to effect on all [illegible] day. The [illegible] The Authors [illegible] to [illegible] Mountain [illegible], which [illegible] and [illegible] about 300 yards west of the hotel.

Davos with all its [illegible] is not probably the most [illegible] of the high altitude resorts in Europe. The [illegible] object of inquiry [illegible] Colorado Springs, but I have given the result of my observations.

Much [illegible] the climate of Davos upon the party of physicians and the absence of wind and frost.

The village consists of [illegible] number of houses of the twenty or more that [illegible] compelled to remain indoors, counteracted in a measure the beneficial results of [illegible].

But for those who prefer the peculiar [illegible] which has an elevation of 1000 feet greater than Davos, [illegible] of Colorado Springs and [illegible] by rail. It is perfectly sheltered from the wind, quite much so as Davos, there is no dust, and the ground is covered [illegible] of the winter with snow, the hottest days and very hours of sunshine. There are also excellent accommodations for those who prefer the latter, either hot or cold.

I must mention also that Manitou is a winter resort for the city of Colorado Springs was built for the invalids, were from the physicians who [illegible] of water cures, [illegible] wind were more beneficial than being shut in by high mountain ranges.

During the winter Manitou is now practically deserted, but during the later spring and summer months, it is the resort of thousands, seeking after health and pleasure.

After the reading of the paper the following criticisms and comments upon it were made by various members of the academy.

Dr A. L. Loomis said that Dr Wagner's paper had brought up some of the most interesting points in connection with the climatic treatment of pulmonary phthisis, whose hold upon the profession was becoming stronger and stronger. The point of special interest was that of the climatology of high altitudes. Not having had time to carefully prepare a paper such as the subject was worthy of, he would simply give the results of his own observations and the impressions which he had derived from them. Several years ago he had read a paper on the "Climatic Treatment of Phthisis" before the American Medical Association, in which he took the ground that the custom of sending phthisical patients to a warm climate was wrong, because the most important factor was a stimulating atmosphere which would enable the patients to take regular exercise in the open air. Since that time his study of the climatic treatment of phthisis had led him to believe that there was no single locality which was preferable to all others, but that there were two elements which are absolutely essential if the atmosphere of any locality is to exert a curative influence in this disease.

First, the air must be pure, aseptic if you choose, which could be taken into the lungs, on the same principle that antiseptics were used externally in the treatment of surgical affections. Cavities in the lungs could not be washed out with antiseptic solutions, and he doubted whether such solutions could by inhalations even destroy the cause of the morbid processes going on in the lungs. But if the lungs could be bathed constantly with aseptic air, all was done that could be in the way of local treatment of pulmonary phthisis.

As a rule the atmosphere at a high altitude was impure when unaffected by conditions of food, foliage, and the aggregation of human beings. Doubtless the air of Colorado Springs and Davos has been spoken of as probably as near aseptic as any place, but it cannot remain aseptic, [illegible] of patients. The [illegible] of [illegible] was curative, he did not believe, nor was it a cure in one case.

Second, the atmospheric conditions in the such as favor positive gain of the patient in the open air. If patients were confined to a room of their own, they were not in condition to be sent to a healthy resort. That was the prominent reason why patients in the first stage of phthisis were benefitted by climatic change, which was the idea of putting such patients in that locality was generally [illegible] by the changes.

[illegible] Dr Loomis said that the air of Colorado was [illegible] but he thought it would remain so until the city's sewage contaminates the [illegible] to do so, as from overgrowth [illegible]. In the back of Davos there [illegible] the air might be [illegible] by the emanations from the [illegible].

Dr Westbrook asked concerning the curability of laryngeal phthisis [illegible] by Dr. Wagner.

Dr Wagner said that the [illegible] had been brought out by Dr Wagner, some of which had been referred to by Dr Loomis. He had watched patients who had lived in the [illegible] and believed that the advantages offered by Colorado were superior to those of Davos. The [illegible] of sunshine in Colorado weighed very much in its favor when compared with Davos, the day being—from [illegible] to sunset—four hours long in Colorado, against four hours at Davos. There was also less moisture at Colorado than at Davos, and the soil of Colorado favored dryness. Cloudy days in Colorado were very infrequent.

As to laryngeal phthisis being benefitted by going to the mountains, there had been a change of opinion on that point within a few years, as some of these patients did very well in a high altitude.

Dr Lindley Robinson sent a letter which was read by the secretary. In it he [illegible] the importance of [illegible] in the treatment of pulmonary phthisis, and expressed the hope that Colorado Springs, and Hot Springs would be found to possess the [illegible] health in women and children.

Dr [illegible] said that Dr Hermann Biesen, in his [illegible] had [illegible] of pulmonary phthisis [illegible] Dr [illegible] said that [illegible] by necessity of physical [illegible] that the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] at these places by [illegible] by many thousands.

The conditions which made such a large number resort to the following, but it was not [illegible] that all of them [illegible] found in one place. Any place which could be found to combine them all, should be considered as the place of the greatest advantage for the cure of pulmonary phthisis.

The climatic [illegible] for [illegible] Above [illegible] Above [illegible] [illegible] disease for [illegible] physicians of [illegible] Best of [illegible] Kind of wines. Perfect [illegible] of disease.

One objection to Davos was the admixture of [illegible] with the [illegible] The direct [illegible] Springs was objectionable.

Patients were [illegible] their lungs or [illegible] with emphysema and [illegible] of Bright's disease and [illegible] with irritable, nervous temperament, should not go to Davos. As a priority, he believed Davos to be about the ideal.

The president said that when comparison was made between the reports of physicians and travelers concerning any health resort considerable difference would be found to exist. Actually the reports of resident physicians were rather overdrawn. There are many other factors must be taken into account in estimating the value of any health resort. When Dr Noyes fall returned from Davos, a few years ago, almost no words he could use expressed his [illegible] for the place. It was the most unfavorable locality a man could live in. Improvements doubtless have been made, but in all places improvements are apt to be followed by retrogression.

There were doubtless place of [illegible] in the high altitudes of Germany and Switzerland. But, on the other hand, there were facts which showed that the immunity was only apparent, because phthisis was [illegible] in other localities with an equal elevation.

It was, therefore, not altitude nor immunity alone that was to effect cure in phthisis, but was involved to a very great extent the mode of living. All agreed that certain climate and atmospheric conditions must be present in order that any locality might be beneficial. One of these conditions had [illegible] to exert a favorable influence in these cases, and one was [illegible] of sunlight. But it could also be [illegible] in localities other than those of Colorado. Some phthisical patients did well.

Dr Loomis intimated that the air of Colorado was [illegible] but if it should remain so until the city's sewage contaminates [illegible] to do so, as from overgrowth [illegible]. In the back of Davos there [illegible] the air might be [illegible] by the emanations from the [illegible].

Dr Westbrook asked concerning the curability of laryngeal phthisis [illegible] by Dr. Wagner.

Dr Wagner said that the [illegible] had been brought out by Dr Wagner, some of which had been referred to by Dr Loomis. He had watched patients who had lived in the [illegible] and believed that the advantages offered by Colorado were superior to those of Davos. The [illegible] of sunshine in Colorado weighed very much in its favor when compared with Davos, the day being—from [illegible] to sunset—four hours long in Colorado, against four hours at Davos. There was also less moisture at Colorado than at Davos, and the soil of Colorado favored dryness. Cloudy days in Colorado were very infrequent.

As to laryngeal phthisis being benefitted by going to the mountains, there had been a change of opinion on that point within a few years, as some of these patients did very well in a high altitude.

Dr Lindley Robinson sent a letter which was read by the secretary. In it he [illegible] the importance of [illegible] in the treatment of pulmonary phthisis, and expressed the hope that Colorado Springs, and Hot Springs would be found to possess the [illegible] health in women and children.

Dr [illegible] said that Dr Hermann Biesen, in his [illegible] had [illegible] of pulmonary phthisis [illegible] Dr [illegible] said that [illegible] by necessity of physical [illegible] that the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] at these places by [illegible] by many thousands.

The conditions which made such a large number resort to the following, but it was not [illegible] that all of them [illegible] found in one place. Any place which could be found to combine them all, should be considered as the place of the greatest advantage for the cure of pulmonary phthisis.

The climatic [illegible] for [illegible] Above [illegible] Above [illegible] [illegible] disease for [illegible] physicians of [illegible] Best of [illegible] Kind of wines. Perfect [illegible] of disease.

One objection to Davos was the admixture of [illegible] with the [illegible] The direct [illegible] Springs was objectionable.

Patients were [illegible] their lungs or [illegible] with emphysema and [illegible] of Bright's disease and [illegible] with irritable, nervous temperament, should not go to Davos. As a priority, he believed Davos to be about the ideal.

The president said that when comparison was made between the reports of physicians and travelers concerning any health resort considerable difference would be found to exist. Actually the reports of resident physicians were rather overdrawn. There are many other factors must be taken into account in estimating the value of any health resort. When Dr Noyes fall returned from Davos, a few years ago, almost no words he could use expressed his [illegible] for the place. It was the most unfavorable locality a man could live in. Improvements doubtless have been made, but in all places improvements are apt to be followed by retrogression.

There were doubtless place of [illegible] in the high altitudes of Germany and Switzerland. But, on the other hand, there were facts which showed that the immunity was only apparent, because phthisis was [illegible] in other localities with an equal elevation.

It was, therefore, not altitude nor immunity alone that was to effect cure in phthisis, but was involved to a very great extent the mode of living. All agreed that certain climate and atmospheric conditions must be present in order that any locality might be beneficial. One of these conditions had [illegible] to exert a favorable influence in these cases, and one was [illegible] of sunlight. But it could also be [illegible] in localities other than those of Colorado. Some phthisical patients did well.

Dr Loomis intimated that the air of Colorado was [illegible] but if it should remain so until the city's sewage contaminates [illegible] to do so, as from overgrowth [illegible]. In the back of Davos there [illegible] the air might be [illegible] by the emanations from the [illegible].

Dr Westbrook asked concerning the curability of laryngeal phthisis [illegible] by Dr. Wagner.

Dr Wagner said that the [illegible] had been brought out by Dr Wagner, some of which had been referred to by Dr Loomis. He had watched patients who had lived in the [illegible] and believed that the advantages offered by Colorado were superior to those of Davos. The [illegible] of sunshine in Colorado weighed very much in its favor when compared with Davos, the day being—from [illegible] to sunset—four hours long in Colorado, against four hours at Davos. There was also less moisture at Colorado than at Davos, and the soil of Colorado favored dryness. Cloudy days in Colorado were very infrequent.

As to laryngeal phthisis being benefitted by going to the mountains, there had been a change of opinion on that

SEARCH FOR HEALTH.

An Invalid's Experience in Curing Disease of the Lungs.

He Tries the Noted Resorts of Europe and Concludes That

Colorado Springs is the Best Place on the Globe.

Climatic, Educational, Social and Business Advantages.

We publish from an article written by Mr. [illegible] R. [illegible] on the city of [illegible] New York, in the issue of May 22d. The [illegible] introduced [illegible] We don't go for [illegible] [illegible] Phone and [illegible] Colorado [illegible] The best [illegible] [illegible] I left my home [illegible] Asheville, South Carolina, for six [illegible] [illegible] the Mountain house, Colorado [illegible] the Hudson [illegible] any health [illegible] I went to Europe [illegible] the following [illegible] Mentone two seasons [illegible] Italy, one spring at Meran in Tyrol, two seasons at Reichenhall Bavaria, one summer in Engelberg, Switzerland. I improved somewhat all the time, but, altogether, were uncomfortable.

The conviction finally forced itself upon me that there was no climate quality for lung trouble in the [illegible] of the Riviera. It [illegible] fever and [illegible] which [illegible] when I [illegible] September [illegible] pounds [illegible] twenty pounds more [illegible] Dr [illegible] sick, and only [illegible] before Dr [illegible] well. I [illegible] of the afternoon [illegible] back [illegible] Five weeks [illegible] passed [illegible] (Center Page 1) [illegible] expected [illegible] and [illegible] high

[illegible] ... hotels ... [illegible] ... the world ... [illegible] ... the year ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... to make ... he ... can visit ... He may go to Denver or ... Manitou Springs ... favored with ... [illegible]

Most Americans, whether from ... Colorado Springs is ... [illegible] ... It is not nearly so ... a health resort as Colorado ... of being a ... city of ... adobe soil, ... sheltered, but it is a ... in which to build up a ... [illegible] ... After you are ... Denver and you can ... there and I keep well at ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... this climate ... [illegible] ... this wonderful climate. [illegible]

I have written so freely and earnestly because I believe ... [illegible] ... Europe and America ... [illegible]

The Churches.

[illegible] ... the Rev. A. R. Kieffer is the present rector.

The First Presbyterian church was organized on August 21st, 1872, but services were held in various places before that date. The present church building was erected in the winter of 1872-73. The building when completed, exclusive of the real estate, cost $5000. In 1882 the original building was lengthened ... on the south side at a cost of about $600. After the enlargement of the church, building a $4000 parsonage was built on the west end of the lot. [illegible] ... building which will be erected on the southeast corner of Bijou street and Nevada avenue, appears this morning. The pastor of the church is the Rev J. S. Black.

The Methodist Episcopal church which was organized at Colorado City very early in the history of that place was transferred to Colorado Springs in 1873 and a building costing about $1500 was erected on the south side of Huerfano street between Weber and Wahsatch. The congregation steadily grew and in 1880 the building of a larger church in a more central locality was determined upon. In 1881 the present building was completed at a cost of $12,000 not including real estate. The seating capacity of the church is between 500 and 600. It has the largest auditorium and the best acoustic properties of any church in the city. The Rev A. C. Peck is the pastor of the church.

The First Baptist church was organized in 1872, though it had no church edifice of its own until after its reorganization in 1874, when the present building was constructed. The church is constructed of brick, and has a very pleasant auditorium. The entire cost of the building, including an addition erected in 1885, was $6000. The pastor of the church is the Rev. Richard Montague.

The organization of the Congregational church was effected in the fall of 1874. Up to January 13th, 1879, the congregation worshiped at various places but at that time it was decided to build a church on Bijou street between Tejon street and Nevada avenue. In November of the same year the present building was dedicated, and cost without the lot about $4000. It has a seating capacity of between 400 and 500. The congregation will build a new church on the northwest corner of Tejon and St. Vrain streets, a view of which is given this morning. Rev. James B. Gregg is the present pastor of the church.

In 1874 the Cumberland Presbyterian and Southern Methodist Church buildings were erected, the former costing about $2000, and the latter $1500. Both were plain, wooden structures. In 1885 the Southern Methodist congregation sold their building to the Free Methodist society, who removed it to its present location on the corner of Cucharras and Wahsatch avenues. A neat little brick structure was erected by the former congregation on the southwest corner of Cucharras and Weber streets at a cost of $6000. Rev. P. L. Stanton is the pastor of the Southern Methodist church. The Roman Catholic church was built in the spring of 1882 and was dedicated in June of the same year. Prior to its erection the congregation occupied the frame building known as the Maxwell house on Cucharras street, and in the early history of the town worshiped in a building in the southern part of the city. The present building is of brick and has a seating capacity of between 300 and 400. The cost of the building was $5000. The congregation have taken the preliminary steps looking towards the building of a new church in a more central locality.

The Christian church was organized in the month of May, 1882. The frame building formerly occupied by the Methodist denomination on Huerfano street was purchased and is now in use by that society.

The African Methodist church was organized in 1876, and its building is located on the corner of Weber street and Pueblo avenue. The colored Baptist church was organized about a year ago. The United Presbyterian church has a mission here and expects to organize and build next spring. Rev. J. D. Graham, the state missionary, has charge of the work. Since 1872 $57,400 has been spent for our city churches. More than this amount will probably be expended in 1888 for the erection of new buildings.

COLORADO CLIMATE.

Some of the Characteristics of the Plateau Climate.

Usual Course of the Seasons at Colorado Springs.

Summary of Observations Made at Colorado College.

Last Year's Weather Compared with Previous Years.

It will ... interest ... under ... the usual course of the seasons at this point, drawn from the records of observations made since 1881 ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... of the ... of the ... which ... [illegible]

[illegible]

In June there were seven days on which the thermometer at its highest point stood over 80, ... there were none on which it reached 90. The coldest night temperature was 43 and the average of day and night for the whole month was ... In July there were ... [illegible] ... temperature ... The lowest temperature of the month was ... and the mean was 67. ... This is ... the normal temperature of July but for June is higher than any mean temperature ever recorded here before, the average ... 61.9. The ... of August ... of the year 1887 was ... If we may believe the records of the official record for June, 1874, a temperature of 101 was attained then, ... [illegible] ... not a remarkably cool one, the 90 line ... The mean temperature for August was 66.3 last year ... from the tri-daily signal service observations. The average for five former years (partly from voluntary observers' hours, and so not precisely comparable with the signal service figures) was 67.5. There were twelve days on which the thermometer passed 80.

The autumn months commonly form the most delightful part of our year. The season of thunder showers is past, and one day of uninterrupted sunshine succeeds another, in long periods of uniformly still and serene weather. This condition persists into the winter, the ... [illegible] ... coldness of a sunny December day. The ... are found in occasional ... which are often promptly removed by ... winds and later ... of those short ... of sharp cold scarcely noticed ... account.

... of a considerable number of clear days, for September 29 clear days, for October 24, for November 19, and for December 18. Cloudy days, in the same period were distributed ... in September, one ... in October and four in December. There remained days about ... a month, obtaining the intermediate ... It should be remarked that ... cloudiness, ... according to signal service rules, is given as the description of any day whose cloudiness as determined by the extent of ... without reference to density does not exceed 3 on a scale of 10. Cloudy days are those which on the same scale reach or pass the number 8.

The mean temperature of September, in previously recorded years, has been 59.1, that of October 48.2, that of November 35.1, that of December 28.2. In 1887 the mean temperatures were as follows, ... from observations at signal service hours: September, 61.1, October, 47.7, November, 35.8, December, ... In September the maximum temperature of five days exceeded 80, and that of 10 others was between 70 and 80. In October there were but two days which registered as high as 80, and ... others above 70. In November the maximum temperature only twice exceeded 70. Although as a whole the month of November was mild this year, as evidenced by the mean temperature having been a little higher than the average of former Novembers, yet toward the close of the month ... days of colder weather than had fallen to the lot of January. The lowest temperature of the night of November 26-27 was 16 below zero, and this at the time of writing remains the minimum temperature for the year 1887.

In the matter of rainfall, as may be inferred from the statistics of cloudiness already given, there is in general a remarkable falling off as summer passes into autumn. The normal amount of precipitation, which includes rain and melted snow, for the last four months of the year has in the five or six years previous been as follows: September, 1.78 inches, October, 0.23, November, 0.41, December 0.33. This year the amounts recorded were the following: In September, 0.80, in October, 0.35, in November, 0.40.

If we estimate the normal annual rainfall at Colorado Springs by finding for each month the mean of all the recorded measurements of that month's rainfall in different years prior to 1887, and then add the results, the total thus obtained is 14.32 inches. This may serve as the basis of a rough comparison between the dryness of the Colorado climate and the moisture of other sections of the country. The most usual figures are between forty or fifty inches, or say three-times the amount obtained here. At Cape ... as ... than five times ... [illegible]

[illegible]

For the past year the mean dew point ... [illegible] ... The relative humidity has been, for February ..., March 42.4, April 52.2, May 50..., June 38.6, July 60.2, August 59.7, September ..., October 58.8, November 50.1.

The last snow of the spring fell on May 2, and the latest date at which the temperature fell below freezing was May 3, while the first autumn snow took place on October 24th and the first freezing temperature October 20th.

The foregoing statistics show that our climate can by no means be called equable. Sharp contrasts of temperature occur, especially in winter. ... are ... succeeded by ... in the summer. Yet in the whole year there are very few days which ... otherwise is impossible to the invalid. ... may be looked for in eight of the twelve months ... to secure ... day's sleighing at a time is rarely possible, so rapidly does the thin coating disappear. One who day after day sits out of doors in the warm January sunshine will be likely in reading the computed mean temperature of the month to question the proverb that "figures cannot lie."

The character of February is but slightly different from that of the preceding month. As the ... is lessened for the deepest depressions of the thermometer, which last February passed only once below the zero mark. An unusual event was the ... of the evening of the 16th ... [illegible] ... water or larger, and a little less than a quarter of an inch in February.

With the ... of March ... [illegible] ... increases and the ... [illegible]

The months of January and February were much more windy than usual, and on January 16th the remarkable velocity of ... miles an hour was maintained for upwards of twenty minutes. The highest velocity of wind ever recorded here before had been sixty miles an hour. But with March calmer weather returned the precipitation was no greater than usual in January, while in temperature four days exceeded ... and eleven more were above 60.

The April snows are of much value on ... but the amount of precipitation during this month is very variable from year to year, having been as low as a third of an inch and as high as three inches and a half. This year the amount was about an inch and a half and at the Springs was mostly in the form of rain, though snow fell in the latter part of the month. The mean temperature was 46.7, which is about the normal temperature for April. On seven days of the month the mercury rose above 70 while twice it barely passed 40 when at its highest for the day and on the two coldest nights went down to 12 and 15 respectively. On the average of the month the coldest part of the night was just above the freezing point and the warmest part of the day was at 58.47. These figures for 1887 may be taken as applying pretty accurately to the usual April climate, except that the average of the nightly minima is ordinarily a little lower, being 29.4 in the mean of five years.

May of course, brings a decided advance in temperature. Snows in this month are by no means uncommon in Colorado Springs, but this year they were confined to the first two days, while thundershowers, one only of which was recorded in each of the two months preceding, began to be pretty frequent after May 15th. The entire precipitation was ... inches. ... this year is a fair sample in this respect, the mean of ten years for May being 2.31 inches. The preceding May (1886) was the driest on record, having but one-eighth of an inch of rain, while in May, 1874, the amount was 5.60 inches. In nineteen days of last May the highest temperature exceeded 70. The lowest temperature for each of the three first nights was a degree or two below freezing but afterward the mercury never fell below 38°. The mean temperature, 57.5, was a little warmer than usual, the mean for ten years being 55.0. The number of clear days in May was thirteen, and the number of cloudy days ... the remaining eight being cloudy. The average of five former years gives seven cloudy days, but only eleven and one-half clear, so that the mean cloudiness was about normal.

With the arrival of June the sky has assumed its summer character. In winter, the snows which fall come from broad expanses of cloud which cover large portions of the state, and of course occupy considerable time in collecting or dispersing, as seen from a single point. In summer, the cumulus clouds are common, which usually begin forming before the middle of the day, after a cloudless morning. These clouds are of small area singly, though they may be

The Fire Department.

The Colorado Springs volunteer fire department is an institution in which the citizens take a just pride, and in point of efficiency it will compare favorably with any similar organization in cities of equal size, east or west. Previous to 1878 there was no department worthy of the name, and the only protection against fire was a hook and ladder company, a Babcock engine and the water of a few wells, which were at that time the only source of water supply. In December, 1878, the present system of water works was introduced, and ... mains now form an underground network throughout the entire city. The apparatus at present consists of four hose carts and one hook and ladder truck, well supplied with everything useful. There are five separate companies within the department. They are as follows: Matt France Hose No. 1, W. S. Jackson Hose No. 2, B. F. Crowell Hose No. 3, College Hose No. 4 and Hook and Ladder company No. 1. The hose companies are limited by ordinance to 30 members each and the Hook and Ladder company to forty-five. These limits are at nearly all times crowded to their fullest extent, and a lively interest in the success of each company and the whole department is felt among the members.

The officers of the department are elected by the members. They are as follows: Chief, C. B. Ferris; first assistant chief, H. H. Seldomridge; second assistant chief, Augustus House; secretary, D. C. Gobbard, treasurer G. B. Stone.

No salaries are paid except to the chief and first assistant, who receive annuities of $200 and $100 respectively from the city. Besides this each company draws $10 monthly, and are each, with the exception of the College company, furnished a neat and pleasant room in the city hall, where their monthly meetings are held, and which are occasionally devoted to social gatherings. The College company is provided with a separate building on the corner of Nevada avenue and Cache la Poudre street.

Chief Ferris is a young man of energy and experience and he makes an efficient and satisfactory officer. The history of the city since the organization of the department, is notable for its absence of disastrous fires. Few have gained any considerable headway and in every ... they have been confined to the limits wherein they started.

The capabilities of ... were demonstrated at a local tournament held last Fourth of July. Purses were raised by subscriptions of business men, and the affair proved a complete success, fully three thousand persons witnessing the races. All the companies contested for prizes with the exception of the college hose. The W. S. Jackson Hose company carried off the prize in the wet test, running four hundred feet to the plug, laying two hundred feet of hose beyond and getting water in 35 seconds. The B. F. Crowells won the 600 feet straight-away race in 23 2-5 seconds. Mr. J. C. Parsons and Mr W. C. Bishop, both members of the Jackson company, made good records in the foot races, the former winning the 100 foot race in 37 3-5 seconds, and the latter crossing the line in the 100 yard race ahead of all competitors in 10 3-5 seconds. The Hook and Ladder company ran 300 feet and made a good ladder ascent in 28 2-5 seconds. These records are quite flattering to the companies, considering that none of those who participated were professionals and that little time had been employed in practicing for the races.

EDUCATIONAL.

A Brief History of Our Institutions of Learning.

Colorado College and the Public Schools of the City.

Figures Giving Average Attendance and Comparison.

A Good Showing for 1887—The School Buildings.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

[illegible] ... Colorado Springs ... [illegible] ... of the New England Educational Society ... [illegible] ... The ... standard of scholarship to which it was raised at the beginning. We are glad to say that this institution is now on a substantial footing. The causes which threatened its existence are ... For this great ... the faculty which ... self sacrifice ... the college through all its financial difficulties. During the last two years Professor Marden has been raising money in the east in behalf of the college, and to his efforts is largely due the present financial prosperity. He wisely went to work in the beginning to ... of the college for the next eight years by obtaining pledges of one hundred dollars a year for ten years from one hundred different persons, so that the pay of the professors might be assured. After his success in this project he began to raise money for a permanent endowment, and already some fifty thousand dollars in cash and secured pledges has been raised. It is also proper to speak with gratitude of the friends of the institution in New England who have been the largest contributors to its funds. The college is at present without a president, but this deficiency is well supplied by Professor J. H. Kerr, chairman of the faculty. The board of trustees are carefully canvassing the matter of electing a president. They realize that a president of talent, scholarly attainments and educational experience whose ... will bring some prestige to the college is necessary to fill this position, so that the college shall be something more than a mere name or a tradition. Many western colleges are merely high schools and would hardly rank with the Boston Latin school but the course of study in Colorado college has always been worthy of a college institution, and with hardly an exception its faculty would grace the chairs of professors in our best educational institutions. The following is a list of the faculty.

Winthrop D. Sheldon professor of Latin and Greek languages and literature.

Frank H. Loud, professor of mathematics and astronomy.

William Strieby, professor of chemistry and metallurgy.

George N. Marden professor of political science and metaphysics.

George H. Stone professor of geology and natural history.

Miss Eloise Wickard professor of history and English literature.

Walter L. Wilder professor of modern languages and history.

The courses in the college are divided into four departments, covering preparations for college in the scientific and classical departments and a college course proper, which consists of the regular academic course occupying four years, and the Cutler literary course covering three years, which is similar to the course of the Yale Scientific School, in the sciences, literature and the modern languages. There are also several special courses of study, including assaying, surveying, geology, blowpipe and analytical chemistry and bookkeeping. The apparatus for the scientific department is very complete. The collection of geological specimens is very helpful in the study of geology and is, perhaps, the finest in the west. The college library consists of about six thousand volumes, covering a wide range of subjects. There have been several donations to the college of great value. The Strettell collection, donated five years ago is a very complete collection of the works of modern French writers. During the last year, Mrs. Virginia King Pearson gave the richest part of her library, which consisted largely of works upon the war of the rebellion. The collection is unique and represents the best current literature on the subject. There has also been a donation of fifty books from Mrs. Pickett, which are of value. Connected with the library is a reading room where access is had not only to the books in the library but to a large list of papers and magazines.

The college building deserves more than passing mention. The plans were drawn by Peabody and Stearns of Boston, and the building as completed cost about sixty thousand dollars. It is situated in the part of the town where the best residences are being put up. From the rear is an unobstructed view of the mountains, and it faces our finest avenue. Across the avenue is the College reservation, which was given to the college for an endowment fund, and will be so used.

THE CITY SCHOOLS.

The public schools of the city are in a flourishing condition. Probably no other institution of public importance evokes such general interest or is given such close attention. The elections for members of the school board, which elsewhere as a rule are considered of little consequence are here deemed of the greatest import. In Colorado ladies are allowed to vote at school elections, and they in general avail themselves of the privilege. One of them is at present a member of the school board of Colorado Springs.

And, as a matter of fact, Colorado Springs public school system as well as ... [illegible] ... to remain here permanently, not only for a beautiful and ... home, but ... the educational advantages for the children.

[illegible] SCHOOLS.

In 1871 the first attempt was made to establish a public school in the city. Mrs. ... Palmer volunteered her services ... on Cascade avenue just north of ... building was ... The school ... of the Gazette building ... [illegible] ... In August of the same year, school district No. 11 was organized in this city. Dr. James Garvey was elected president of the school board, Mr. A. H. ... secretary and M. W. S. Jackson treasurer. Mrs. A. Sutton was selected as teacher and the school was then removed from the Gazette building to a ... just west of Hundley's livery stable.

The following year it became evident that more school room was a necessity. It was decided to erect the present high school building, and work was begun in the fall of the same year. In the winter of 1874 a graded school course was inaugurated. It consisted of a high school department, grammar, intermediate and primary departments, each taught in separate buildings. The total enrollment at the beginning of the term of 1874-5 was 173. The following year it increased to 225, and in 1876 about 250 were in attendance.

Following this period the city began growing rapidly, and this created a demand for more school facilities. In 1879 two frame school houses were built, one on North Weber street, and the other on South Nevada avenue. Both these buildings are in use again during the present term as annexes. In 1884 the Lillier building was erected, but still there was a demand for more room. Outside buildings were ... for school purposes, and in the spring of 1886 the tax-payers voted bonds to the amount of $40,000 for the erection of two additional brick buildings.

There are now six public school ... in the city, including the two frame ones already ... The high school is built of stone, two ... high with a bell tower and four-faced ... It cost $35,000, and is conveniently arranged and imposing externally. It is located in the First ward and faces the mountains. Each of the remaining three wards of the city contains a large and handsome two-story brick school building. Each cost $24,000. They are all comparatively new and are models for the purpose to which they are devoted. They are the Lillier, Garfield and Lincoln respectively.

There are 23 teachers employed in the city schools. This is an ... over last year.

All the schools of the city are graded and the course of study systematically laid out. The arrangement by which the time is divided between study, recitation and recreation, is admirable and effectual. Besides the ordinary studies of a common school education, drawing has been introduced, and is taught by a special instructor. Arrangements are now being made to introduce vocal music. The study of the use of narcotics and alcoholic stimulants and their effects upon the human system is also taught. This was made compulsory by an act of the last general assembly, but the study was pursued in the schools of this city a year before the law compelling it was passed.

The total enrollment, taken from Superintendent Byington's report of November 25th, was 1078, and enough new scholars have been added since to swell the number by more than a score. The same date of the previous year shows an enrollment of 887. This is an increase of nearly 22 per cent and an increase of about 100 per cent over the enrollment of 1878.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

In the high school proper what is known as the one session system prevails, the scholars being released at one o'clock for the day. There are two courses, the classical and the general courses. In the former course Latin is taught throughout the entire four years, and embraces three years of Greek a language which has never been taught until the present term in the school. In the general course German and French are taught. Students are allowed to choose whichever course they prefer to pursue; and they are not compelled to take either of them, but may select studies from one or both of the courses.

The laboratory connected with the high school has been recently ... and improved, and about $1500 worth of physical apparatus added, which aids the students greatly in scientific research. Chemistry, physics and astronomy are included in the list of sciences pursued.

Graduates from the high school are now fitted, without additional preparation, to enter any college or university in the United States. The courses are arranged with this end in view.

THE LORETTO ACADEMY.

About two years and a half ago the Sisters of Loretto of Denver established a branch school in this city. They first rented a commodious building on Tejon street, in the northern part of the city. The school was well patronized from the first, and the sisters soon found their quarters too small for the accommodation of their increasing number of scholars. In the fall of 1886 they moved to a larger and more convenient building on Vermijo street, opposite Alamo park, and kept the school open until the summer vacation this year. At that time they had between forty and fifty pupils—boys and girls of all ages and there were constant applications for scholarships which could not be granted ... lack of ... It was then decided that a large academy building was ... and steps were immediately taken with that end in view. A suitable tract of land on the plaza, west of Sierra Madre street, was purchased, plans quickly prepared, and the building is now under roof and the work being pushed forward with all possible dispatch. The next school term opens in February, and the building is under contract to be completed before that time. It is a handsome brick structure, two stories high, and furnished with all the modern improvements. The Sisters have been very successful in instructing the young. Besides the ordinary branches of study, they teach music, painting and fancy work. It is quite probable that the academy will open next month with a large scholarship.

[illegible] SCHOOLS.

There are several excellent private schools in Colorado Springs, all of which are in a flourishing condition. There is a well conducted kindergarten and two private schools taught by teachers of ... There are ... private teachers of music, painting, drawing and modern languages.

DEAF MUTE INSTITUTE.

The Deaf Mute and Blind institute is situated on the east side of the city and ... Institute Heights. It is approached at a gentle incline by a broad and beautiful street and commands a magnificent view of the city and the massive mountains beyond. The premises comprise a twelve-acre tract, handsomely and artistically laid out in walks and boulevards and are profusely decorated with carefully tended ... and ornamental shrubbery. The building itself is a credit to the state and an ornament to the city. It is built of ... stone, with a Mansard roof. Its dimensions are 60 by 180, and it is four stories high. The institution was founded by the state in 1874. The present building was begun in that year and completed in 1881. At first it was intended only as a school for deaf ... but ... four years ago the blind department was organized and there are now ... blind pupils attending and forty-five deaf mutes. The place is by no means an asylum or hospital for the afflicted but is a ... institution for the education of deaf-mute and blind children. All ... residents of the state, between the ages of five and twenty-two years, who by reason of the infirmities mentioned, are unable to procure an education at the public ... are admitted free of charge. ... washing, and books and ... [illegible] ... conducted, ... [illegible]

There is a regular routine of ... life and course of study. Articulation ... the sign language are taught by ... [illegible] ... The girls receive instruction in the arts of cooking, sewing and general ... work. The attendance is increasing with each year, and there is now talk of enlarging the building.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

FOR NEWS ABOUT COLORADO,

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

$1.50 PER YEAR.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE CITY.

What the Past Year has Done for Colorado Springs.

Remarkable Increase in the Value of City Real Estate.

Splendid Showing of the Amount of Building for 1887.

Matters of Interest Connected with the City's Growth.

Under the above named head will be found many matters of interest connected with the city's growth during the past year. They make a very favorable showing for Colorado Springs, and will be a source of pride to every citizen of the town.

ACTIVITY IN REAL ESTATE.

The year which has just closed has been one of unusual activity in real estate. The transfers of city property were more numerous than those of any previous year, and investments were made with the greatest assurance in the future growth and prosperity of the city. The early history of Colorado Springs was marked by frequent fluctuations in the value of real estate, which culminated in a period of comparative depression during the years 1876 and 1877. But the Leadville excitement in 1878 and 1879 produced a marked change for the better, and real estate values began to rise. With the beginning of the year 1880 Colorado Springs began to take on an air of permanent and substantial activity. The business portion of the city was greatly improved, and a number of private residences were built during the year. There was a marked advance in the number of public buildings. Over $100,000 was spent on Tejon street alone, and nearly half that amount was invested in improvements in business blocks on the side streets.

The year 1881 showed even more marked improvement than the preceding year. The total real estate transfers during the year amounted to over $1,000,000, and the improvements in the way of buildings amounted to over $[illegible]00,000. There was a sharp rise in the price of real estate, especially in the business part of the city, in some instances the percentage of increase being as high as 100 per cent. Lots on North Weber street, which in 1879 sold for $400, in 1880, sold in 1881 were sold at from $[illegible] to $1800. [illegible] in the north part of the city last year [illegible] In 1882 the amount of building was $[illegible]70,479. There were extensive improvements in the business part of the city, and the amount of building in the south section of the town was three times greater than in 1881. The years 1883 and 1884 witnessed a partial depression in the value of real estate and a marked falling off in the amount of building. This business depression was quite general, and was felt in other localities in the state besides Colorado Springs.

The year 1885 witnessed the beginning of the activity in real estate and building which is still continuing. In that year the Colorado Springs company came in the market the valuable lots on the west side of Cascade avenue. Many of our citizens were quick to avail themselves of the opportunity presented for securing these lots and a large number of transfers were made. The following instances of the advance in value of some special pieces of property for the past few years will be read with interest.

In 1880 all the lots north of the alley between Pike's Peak avenue and Kiowa street on Tejon street, including the opera house site, with but one exception, could have been purchased for $300 each. The lots to-day without any improvements could be sold at from $6000 to $7500 apiece. In 1882 lots belonging to the Colorado Springs company were held at $100 each in the business portion of the city, and $125 was the price of corner lots in that section of the town. Lots on Tejon street between Huerfano and Kiowa streets, with a frontage of twenty-five feet, to-day range in value from $5000 to $15,000. The proportionate rise in the value of real estate is shown in the transfers which have been made in the property on the west side of Tejon street now occupied by Strabel's barber shop and Robertson's jewelry establishment. This property has about the same improvements upon it, which it had in 1881, only that the improvements are not worth so much now as they were then. The property may also be said to be in the very heart of the business portion of the town. In 1872 or 1873 the Colorado Springs company sold the lot for $100. In 1878 it was sold for $2000. In the year 1884 it brought $3200. Three months after the above sale it was sold again for $3400, and last February it was sold to its present owner for $5000. In 1879 the two lots upon which the El Paso club building stands, on the northwest corner of Tejon and Kiowa streets were purchased for $1500. In 1881 they were sold for $2000. To-day the lots without any improvements would be worth nearly double that amount. The year 1887 witnessed a steady increase in the value of real estate in every part of the city. Property according to its location of the city in which it is located is worth to-day from 25 to 100 per cent more than it was a year ago. Business property, it is estimated, has increased in value over 50 per cent during the past year. On Cascade avenue the average price of a vacant lot with a frontage of 100 feet and south of the college, is $1,500. A year ago it could have been purchased for $750. On South Tejon street residence property has increased in value about 50 per cent. On Nevada avenue between Pike's Peak avenue and Boulder street the estimated increase in the value of residence property is 25 per cent. Above Boulder street property on the avenue has appreciated in value about 50 per cent. Most of the real estate agents of the city place the average increase in the value of city property during the past year at 30 per cent.

In some sections of the city, particularly in the outlying additions, values of real estate have risen to a marked degree. In Parrish's addition, which is located on the west side of Monument creek, over twenty-five new houses have been built and vacant lots have nearly doubled in value. On Institute Heights east of Shook's run, in the eastern part of the city, property has appreciated in value nearly 100 per cent. A few days ago a gentleman who purchased two lots in that section of the city last spring for $700 refused an offer of $1400 for them. In the northeastern portion of the town building was more active last year than for several years. This great advance in the price of real estate during the year 1887 is remarkable for the fact that it was brought about by no great effort to stimulate the market by "booming" or exaggerated reports of the city's business advantages, but it was in a great measure due to the natural growth of the city. Property was not purchased solely for speculation, but was bought for the erection of residences. The completion and operation of the Colorado Midland railroad has had a considerable effect upon the city's business growth. It has brought many permanent residents to the city, and the location of its shops at Colorado City has completely revived the business interests of that place and at the same time stimulated those of Colorado Springs. The building of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad to Colorado Springs has indirectly added to the value of real estate.

During the past year some fifteen or twenty additions were made to the city, and it is worthy of mention that upon most of them residence houses have been erected and are at present occupied. Recently quite an activity has occurred in real estate on the Cheyenne cañon road. Several citizens have purchased acre lots and will erect tasty suburban residences. Colorado Springs is adding to her population every year. A conservative estimate of the present population of the city would place it at from 5000 to 7500. But it is never the letter from census [illegible] the amount of building done last year show more powerfully than words the immense strides which the city is making from a business point of view.

Real estate dealers are very sanguine over the outlook for the year 1888. They predict an active season, and a steady rise in real estate values. Some contend that if the projected extensions of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroads are consummated to this city, that property in every section of the town would almost double in value.

BUILDING STATISTICS.

The year 1887 was the most prosperous one in building from a standpoint which Colorado Springs has ever enjoyed. The amount of building done during the year was over twice as much as that for the year 1886. The volume of business has also been proportionately greater, and there has not been a year in which our merchants have complained so little of business depression. The dull dull periods which have usually prevailed during the spring and summer months were not experienced last year, owing to the favorable condition in which business remained throughout the year, and the erection of several business blocks became a necessity. The Robertson block on the northwest corner of Tejon and Huerfano streets, which was built during the year, was quite an improvement over the dilapidated wooden structure which formerly stood on the corner. Other notable additions to the business portion of the city were the building of the store now occupied by Fairley Bros. and the Strickler and the Bacon blocks, on Pike's Peak avenue. Several weeks ago Mr. Joseph Dozier began the erection of a large brick block on Pike's Peak avenue for Messrs. Thomas Hughes, W. C. Bradbury and J. J. Hagerman. This block when completed will cost about $12,000. The first floor will be divided into four large store rooms and the second floor will be apportioned off into offices. An important fact in connection with the erection of these buildings is that they have been built with the best material obtainable. Their owners have abundant confidence in the business advantages of the city, and the profitableness of the investments which they have made. Another striking feature about the character of the building done in the city last year was the great number of small residences erected in nearly every section of the city, particularly in some of the outlying additions to the town. During the year a number of handsome private residences have been built in the city, the most prominent of which were those of Dr. S. E. Solly, Dr. B. P. Anderson, Mr. Edmund Gwynne, Mr. C. A. Noble, Mr. Charles Thurlow, Mr. T. E. Johnson and Rev. C. C. Dorsey. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co. built a very handsome stone passenger depot at a cost of about $35,000, and their example is being followed by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. The Sisters of Loretto [illegible] building which were built last year were a notable addition to the number of the city's public buildings. The following statistics which have been collected with great care will show the amount of building which has been done in the various wards of the city during the year 1887.

FIRST WARD.

J. H. Brown, two stores on Pike's Peak avenue, E. Brusoe, contractor	$12,000
Repairs on H. T. O'Brien's store, owned by J. H. Brown, E. Brusoe, contractor	1,000
Repairs on J. M. Burns residence, North Cascade avenue, E. Brusoe, contractor	500
Repairs on George Carr's residence, North Cascade avenue, E. Brusoe, contractor	100
Fitting up stable of the Colorado Midland Railway company in opera house, E. Brusoe, contractor	1,500
Repairs to Keystone market, Tejon street, E. Brusoe, contractor	150
Addition to Dr. O. T. Collett's residence, North Nevada avenue	2,000
Addition to M. L. H. Gilbert's residence, North Cascade avenue, E. Brusoe, contractor	3,000
Repairs to W. J. Willcox's residence, North Cascade avenue, E. Brusoe, contractor	700
Repairs to the residence of Miss A. A. Warren, Nevada avenue, E. Brusoe, contractor	500
Repairs to O. Metcalf's residence, on North Nevada avenue, E. Brusoe, contractor	450
Frame house for G. W. Thorne, on North Nevada avenue, W. S. Stratton, contractor	3,500
Frame house for C. W. Church, on North Cascade avenue, W. S. Stratton contractor	3,000
Repairs to Bright & Herman's meat market, Tejon street, D. W. Walsh, contractor	50
Residence for F. D. Taylor, Cutler's addition, D. W. Walsh, contractor	900
Cottage for Mr. Sewell Parrish's addition, Sperry & Tuckerman contractors	517
Repairs to house owned by the late R. W. Mason, on North Cascade avenue, Sperry & Tuckerman, contractors	925
Repairs to Thomas Fell's store, Sperry & Tuckerman, contractors	97
Repairs to Rev. J. B. Gregg's residence on North Cascade avenue, Sperry & Tuckerman contractors	300
Addition to F. H. Lewis's residence on North Tejon street, Sperry & Tuckerman contractors	1,450
Double cottage for Mrs. C. C. Cooke, on Kiowa street, Sperry & Tuckerman contractors	2,465
Two store fronts on North Tejon street for G. W. Thorne, Lewis Whipple contractor	600
Addition to Miss A. Graves' residence corner Cascade and Pike's Peak avenue, Lewis Whipple contractor	4,000
Two offices for J. L. Maston on Pike's Peak avenue, Lewis Whipple contractor	1,125
Work and material for A. F. Carpenter's new residence on North Cascade avenue, Lewis Whipple contractor	6,000
Repairs on cottage for Mrs. C. C. Dickey, on corner of Monument and Tejon streets, Anderson & Young contractors	750
Double house for Mrs. C. C. Dickey, on North Tejon street, Anderson & Young contractors	7,800
Red Elk hotel on Pike's Peak avenue, owned by Dr. W. M. Strickler, W. R. Roby contractor	10,000
Addition to county offices, W. R. Roby contractor	4,000
Alterations in opera house, W. R. Roby contractor	1,000
Stable for Julius Way, on North Nevada avenue, W. R. Roby contractor	300
Stable for H. T. O'Brien, on North Tejon street, W. R. Roby contractor	500
Cottage for E. L. Bonnell, North Tejon street, W. R. Roby, contractor	500
Cottage for J. J. Hagerman, North Cascade avenue, W. R. Roby contractor	400
Store building addition for Eaton & McGovney, W. R. Roby contractor	1,000
Residence for Mr. Brewer, on West Platte avenue, A. H. Harrison contractor	900
Denver & Rio Grande railroad ranger depot and baggage [illegible]	36,000
Work on the Pillars of Loretto Academy, on Sierra Madre [illegible]	12,000
Addition to T. W. Hall's store, on North Tejon street; Anderson & Young and Clement & Russell, contractors	1,125
Residence for J. T. Barnes, West Bijou street, C. D. Thayer & Son, contractors	600
Barn for A. E. Tonzalin, North Cascade avenue; Jacob Morrison, builder	6,000
Brick laundry for J. L. Marston, on Pike's Peak avenue, Balcomb & Gittings, contractors	1,000
Work during the year on Dr. S. E. Solly's residence, Cascade avenue; F. Finnegan, W. H. Goshen and A. B. McDonald, builders	[illegible]
Residence for A. C. Kern, West Platte avenue	600
Residence for J. A. Hopkins, West Bijou street	450
Residence for Thomas Mulhern, West Kiowa street	350
Residence for W. W. Jackson, West Kiowa street	400
Residence for W. I. Johnson, West Kiowa street	[illegible]
Residence for M. A. Conner, West Kiowa street, C. D. Thayer & Son, contractors	750
Barn for G. W. Thomas on North Nevada avenue, Joseph Dozier, contractor	325
Residence of Charles Thurlow on North Cascade avenue, Joseph Dozier, contractor	8,750
Residence for C. A. Noble, corner Tejon and Dale streets, S. E. Sessions, contractor	6,000
Residence for Dr. B. P. Anderson, on Cascade avenue, S. E. Sessions contractor	10,000
Residence for E. Gwynne, on North Cascade avenue, stone work by Clement & Russell, $5,000, carpenter work by S. E. Sessions, $22,000	27,000
Addition to J. N. Stetson's residence, on North Cascade avenue, S. E. Sessions contractor	1,500
Repairs to house and barn for P. G. Rouse, Tejon street, S. E. Sessions, contractor	2,000
Two shops on North Tejon street, built by S. E. Sessions, contractor	1,500
Barn for Bennett Bros. on North Tejon street, S. E. Sessions contractor	400
Brick block for Hughes, Hagerman and Bradbury, on Pike's Peak avenue. When completed will cost $12,000, value of work already done $5000; Joseph Dozier, contractor	36,000
Brick block for H. A. Colborn on Pike's Peak avenue, Joseph Dozier, contractor	2,000
SECOND WARD.	
Residence for E. P. Wright, North Wahsatch avenue, W. R. Roby contractor	1,700
Cottage for W. H. Earle, on Pike's Peak avenue, W. R. Roby contractor	2,500
Residence for F. E. Johnson on East Kiowa street, W. R. Roby contractor	6,000
Repairs for A. L. Lindsey, W. R. Roby contractor	1,200
Addition to the residence of Frank Holiday, W. R. Roby, contractor	1,000
Cottage for F. A. Perkins, East Kiowa street, W. R. Roby, contractor	500
Cottage for Lewis Whipple, Nevada avenue, W. R. Roby, contractor	400
Addition to H. Hall's residence, North Weber street, W. R. Roby contractor	200
Cottage for H. S. Hayden, East Kiowa street, Anderson & Young, contractors	850
Cottage for H. Wolhert, East Kiowa street, Anderson & Young, contractors	725
Two cottages for W. A. Otis, East Bijou street, Anderson & Young, contractors	1,500
Residence for E. F. McCloskey, East Kiowa street, Anderson & Young, contractors	1,200
Two story house for Henry Walton, on North Wahsatch avenue, Anderson & Young, contractors	1,800
Cottage for Mrs. L. Bean, East Kiowa street, Anderson & Young, contractors	2,000
Cottage for G. H. Parsons, on North Nevada avenue, Anderson & Young, contractors	4,900
Addition to W. S. Nichols' residence, on Nevada avenue, Anderson & Young, contractors	1,200
Residence for L. D. Jackson, on East Kiowa street, Lewis Whipple, contractor	1,200
Residence for Mrs. Grant, on North Wahsatch avenue, Sperry & Tuckerman, contractors	90
Residence for Dr. Bowers, on North Cascade avenue, Sperry & Tuckerman, contractors	3,000
Residence for Mrs. Chilcott, on North Cascade avenue, Sperry & Tuckerman, contractors	321
Residence for W. D. Stimson, on North Weber street, Sperry & Tuckerman, contractors	217
Cottage for Dr. Bosbyshell, on Platte avenue, D. W. Walsh, contractor	2,141
Addition to Jones' store, East Pike's Peak avenue, D. W. Walsh, contractor	1,500
J. H. O. Bates's residence, North Weber street, D. W. Walsh, contractor	60
Residence for Thomas Reid, East Pike's Peak avenue, D. W. Walsh, contractor	3,000
Frame Dwelling for J. G. Noble, North Weber street, W. S. Stratton contractor	2,300
Miscellaneous additions to F. O. Wood's residence, on Weber street, W. S. Stratton, contractor	1,000
Alterations and addition to Dr. C. F. Gardner's on East Pike's Peak avenue, W. S. Stratton, contractor	4,200
Shop and barn for W. S. Stratton, on East Kiowa street, built by W. S. Stratton	800
Residence for Mrs. P. A. Hall, North Nevada Avenue, E. Brusoe, contractor	8,000
Residence for P. T. Lent, North Corona street, E. Brusoe, contractor	1,500
Residence for E. Knapp, North Wahsatch avenue, E. Brusoe, contractor	1,500
Cottage for T. C. Parrish, North Weber street, E. Brusoe contractor	500
Repairs to the residence of W. S. Jackson, corner of Kiowa and Weber streets, E. Brusoe contractor	187
Repairs to the residence of Dr. B. S. Warren, North Weber street, E. Brusoe contractor	500
Fitting up W. Scott & Co's store, Sperry & Tuckerman contractors	271
Repairs on cottage for Hayden & McConnell, Platte street, Sperry & Tuckerman contractors	125
Addition to the county jail, W. R. Roby contractor	5,000
Armory building, Cascade avenue, for G. B. Southcotte, W. R. Roby, contractor	3,750
Warehouse for A. Stockbridge, W. R. Roby contractor	4,500
Addition to the Spaulding House, South Tejon street, W. R. Roby contractor	1,000
Cottage for W. Pastorius, West Huerfano street, E. Brusoe contractor	800
Two cottages for Washington Pastorius, Cheyenne street, E. Brusoe contractor	500
Cottage for Mr. Lernburg, West Huerfano street, E. Brusoe contractor	2,500
Cottage for Mr. Lernburg, West Huerfano street, E. Brusoe contractor	1,000

OUTSIDE BUILDINGS.

The following buildings have been erected and improvements made in close proximity to the city during the year 1887:

House and barn for Trimble & Hunter, Cheyenne Cañon road, A. H. Harrison, contractor | $4,000

[illegible] contractor | $300

Repairs to the residence of T. A. Gunnell, on the Cheyenne Cañon road, Anderson & Young, contractors | 200

Residence for Mr. Haggerty, on the Cheyenne road, Sperry & Tuckerman contractors | 2,000

Cottage for George Stone, on Broadmoor, Sperry & Tuckerman contractors | 600

Barns, dairy, cheese factories for Broadmoor Dairy company, E. Brusoe contractor | [illegible]

The following table will show the amount of building done in each ward of the city. In these figures are not included about $80,000 worth of public and small repairs, nor $45,000 worth of improvements made in the city limits, but in immediate proximity to town.

	First	Second	Third
First Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The value of the improvements which have been made in the city during the past nine years can be seen by consulting the appended table. No building statistics were collected for the year 1884, and the value of the improvements for that year are not definitely known.

[illegible]

FREE READING ROOMS.

The free reading room, at No. 125 South Tejon street, is well attended at all times throughout the year. It is open on week days from 9 to 12 in the forenoon and from 7 to 9 in the evening. Sunday hours are from 8 to 10:30 a. m. and from 2 to 6 in the afternoon. The institution was originally established by a number of members of the city church societies and is entirely non-sectarian. [illegible] improvements were made in the past year.

THE GRAND ARMY READING ROOM.

A very attractive place to while away an evening is afforded free reading room in connection with the Grand Army Post, located in the Grand Opera house block. The rooms are well furnished with all the leading papers and periodicals. The post is in a healthy condition and is doing a good work in its quiet way. The rooms are open every evening and are always welcome to visitors.

Other matters on Colorado Springs will be found on Page 3.

F. G. ROWE!

Real Estate and Insuran

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED REAL ESTATE SECURI

No. 17 North Tejon Street.

--FOR RENT--

UNFURNISHED HOUSES. FURNISHED HOUSES. ROOMS. RANCH. STORE.

--FOR SALE--SPECIAL.--

Colorado Springs. Colorado Springs. Ranches

BUSINESS BLOCK—[illegible]

HUERFANO ST.—South [illegible]

WOOD AVE.—A few choice lots [illegible]

S. NEVADA AVE.—[illegible]

INVESTMENT—[illegible]

BUSINESS PROPERTY—[illegible]

RARE CHANCE—[illegible]

CASCADE AVE.—Building lot [illegible]

N. WEBER ST.—Nine room house [illegible]

S. TEJON ST.—[illegible]

A BARGAIN—House [illegible]

CASCADE AVE.—Vacant [illegible]

KIOWA ST.—Vacant [illegible]

KIOWA ST.—New house, well located.

S. WEBER ST.—Attractive cottage [illegible]

NEVADA AVENUE STREET—[illegible] frontage; choice location for cottages [illegible]

TRACT OF ACRE LAND—In city limits [illegible]

N. NEVADA AVE.—[illegible]

S. TEJON ST.—[illegible]

S. CASCADE AVE.—[illegible]

N. NEVADA AVE.—[illegible]

N. WEBER ST.—[illegible]

N. WASHINGTON AVE. CORNER—[illegible]

KIOWA ST.—[illegible]

N. WEBER ST.—Modern cottage [illegible]

N. NEVADA AVE.—House [illegible]

N. CASCADE AVE.—One of the most desirable [illegible]

Manitou

Colorado C

— Glen View. —

The most easily [illegible] in Colorado City. [illegible] Southern hopes, city water. Low prices and easy terms.

LINCOLN AVE.—[illegible] water.

CORNER TEJON [illegible]

COLORADO AVE.—[illegible]

LINCOLN AVE.—[illegible]

Now is the time to make a home. Unimproved Property. Parties thinking of Buying, Selling, Renting, or Loaning Money cordially invited to call. Carriage always in attendance to examine property.

There is still an opportunity to secure excellent investments in [illegible]

F. G. ROWE, No. 17 North Tejon St., Opposite Opera H

JOHN POTTER

Real Estate & Insurance

No. 12 1-2 S. Tejon.

COLORADO CITY.

Business Lots. Residence Lots. Corner Lots. Desirable Lots. Good Lots from $50 up.

COLORADO CITY.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

[illegible]

ESTABLISHED 1872

El Paso County BANK!

CAPITAL PAID IN $100,000. SURPLUS $20,000.

Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

WM. S. JACKSON, CASHIER. J. H. BARLOW, ASSISTANT CASHIER.

MEMBERS OF THE FIRM: C. H. White. J. H. Barlow.

HOLIDAY GOOD

— AT —

Frank W. Lot

No. 27 South Tejon St.

The Best Selected and Most Co plete Stock of

Watches, Clocks, Diam

Jewelry & Silverware in the City

PRICES AS LOW AS A

Know all Men by These Pres

It has come to our knowledge that in consequence of the numerous sales of Well Paper that a number of the contractors in order to make a sale have resorted to cutting the price below the standard rate. Now, we know that we will not be undersold by anyone [illegible] and from henceforth we shall sell Paper Well Paper for 25c per double roll. Gilts for 30c per roll and up. All other grades in the same proportion. It will pay you to come and see us and we shall take pleasure in showing you these [illegible] whether you buy or not.

We also have for sale the very best brands of

White Lead, Oils and Varnishes, Brushes, Glass

GEO. CANT & CO.,

Corner Pike's Peak Avenue and T

NO. 108 PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.

Lowest Prices Ever Offe

Handled and for ST. LOUIS, MILWAUKEE, GOLD and DENVER, the last week.

400 BARRELS OF BE

We will sell at the undermentioned prices. [illegible] BEER. WINES.

Anheuser Busch, 1 doz quarts [illegible]

Budweiser, 1 doz quarts [illegible]

Milwaukee Best, 1 doz quarts [illegible]

Golden Pilsner, 1 doz quarts [illegible]

Denver Beer [illegible]

Bordeaux Claret, 1 doz [illegible]

Hock, 1 doz quarts [illegible]

Pine California Wines as [illegible]

Port, per gallon [illegible]

Sherry, per gallon [illegible]

We have on hand goods delivered daily at same price to any [illegible] Quality guaranteed. Address

A. STOCKBRIDGE

Wholesale Wine & Spirit Merchant, Colorado City, or P. O. Box [illegible]

IRVING HOWBERT, PRESIDENT. J. J. HAGERMAN, VICE-PRESIDENT. J. A. HAYES, JR., CASHIER.

FIRST NATIONAL BA

OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

BUYS AND SELLS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE AND GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

IRVING HOWBERT, PRESIDENT. DIRECTORS: LOUIS R. RHEICH, A. HAYES, JR.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

YEAR'S EDITION.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

PAGES 9 to 12.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1888.

THE COUNTY.

Statistics Showing the County's Progress.

Government Land Taken Up in 1887.

Growth of all the County's Industries.

Tables Compiled from Official Records.

[illegible] of the oldest [illegible] From the time it [illegible] 1878 its growth has been [illegible] There have been [illegible] but they have not [illegible] growth of the county. Each [illegible] an acceptable increase [illegible] taxable acreage, and [illegible] valuation of county property. [illegible] means of ascertaining [illegible] of the county is by assessor [illegible] of acres which have [illegible] and improved. There is [illegible] which can be used before 1879 [illegible] table shows the number of [illegible] of land for years when [illegible] were collected in 1889 and [illegible] 1886 and 1887:

	ACRES	VALUATION
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Famous Rocky Mountain Health and Pleasure Resort.

Increase in the Amount of Building During the Past Year.

Cost of Living at the Hotels or at a Cottage.

Medicinal Qualities of the Springs—An Indian Legend.

Twenty years ago Fitz Hugh Ludlow visited Colorado and stood at the base of Pike's Peak, where the mineral springs come bubbling from the ground. Eighty miles toward the north lay the village of Denver, stretching to the east were the great naked plains, in the west the Rocky mountains rose, a mighty wall, and beside the springs there stood a solitary log cabin. Of the thoughts that crowded his brain the following most w[onderfully] fully fulfilled prophecy is given vent in his "Heart of the Continent" published in 1868:

"When Colorado becomes a state the springs of the Fountain will constitute its spa. In air and scenery no more glorious summer residence could be imagined. The Coloradan of the future, astonishing the echoes of the Rocky foot hills by a railroad from Denver to Colorado Springs and running down on Saturday to [illegible] over Sunday with his family, will have little cause to envy us easterners our [illegible] as he [illegible] up and down the piazza of the Spa hotel, mingling his full flavored Havana with the [balmy] air quite unbreathed before, which is floating down upon him from the snow peaks of the range."

"Manitou," pronounce it slowly how the old Indian name of "father" rolls [off] the tongue, how musically it strikes upon the ear; what a name to conjure with! In times long gone the savage warrior on his way to battle stopped to speak the name and invoke the blessing of the mighty spirit of the waters wh[ich] b[ubbled] [forth] in sparkling showers [illegible] in the bubbling springs; to-day the name of "Manitou" has [come] to call the mighty of the earth to w[orsh]ip at the shrine of the spirit of h[ealth] who yet dwells th[erein].

M[anitou], the famous Rocky mountain h[ealth] [and pleasure res]ort, is an almost perfect little city of about a thousand [permanent] inhabitants, nestled amid the [grandest] foot-hills of the world-famous Pike's Peak. A [illegible] thing for the [illegible] will as he appears in a straggling village of [illegible] and hotels [illegible] that it is not a [illegible] city in miniature and also [illegible] for in its appointments of sewerage, electric light, water [illegible] fire [illegible] and police regulations. A city that by its natural surroundings can[not e]ver be [illegible] in the number of inhabitants but is to-day [metropolitan] in everything else.

A history of Ma[nitou] would perhaps be of but little interest to the general reader, and it will be sufficient to say that the now celebrated mineral springs [were] known to the [Indians] long before the advent of the white man, and were regarded by them with [superstitious] awe. When they first became known to the whites they were [illegible] of little commercial value and the ownership of them changed a number of times, until about the year 1868 they became the property of the Colorado Springs company for a [consider]able sum of money [paid] for the land and springs. This company recognized their value to the fullest extent, and knowing that in time a community would form near them, [platt]ed the land and organized the town on nearly the same broad lines and enlightened principles that had characterized their previous efforts at Colorado Springs.

The first building of importance erected in the city was the Manitou House hotel in 1872. In the following year The Mansions was built, and these in succeeding years were followed by the Cliff house, the Barker and the Iron Springs hotel. These are the large hotels and their coming each marks an epoch in the history of the town. Around them has gathered what there is of commercial and social life in Manitou. The town has ever been peopled by a well-to-do and intelligent class of citizens, and whenever an improvement has been needed, whether of a public or private nature, neither the money nor the energy has been lacking to push it to a successful conclusion.

HOW TO REACH MANITOU.

The tourist to Colorado who wishes to visit this favored spot, and what traveler ever came to the mountains without wishing to visit it? need never lack for means of transportation. He can have the choice of four railroad routes. If he desires he can come by way of the C[olorado] [Mid]land [illegible] and be landed at its company's handsome new depot in the very heart of the city. If he chooses the Denver and Rio Grande he arrives at Colorado Springs and is transported immediately to Manitou by the "Manitou accommodation" which meets all regular trains, and is run on a branch of that road. But if he chooses the Denver, Texas and Gulf, or the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, he arrives at Colorado Springs and must be conveyed to Manitou by one of the other routes or must drive over the carriage road, a treat not to be despised.

THE MANITOU DRIVE.

Perhaps the best way to give the reader who has never visited the "Gem of the Mountains," as Manitou is often called, an idea of the topography of the city and of the principal natural attractions which surround it, would be to take him over what in local parlance at Colorado Springs is known as the "Manitou trip." Let us suppose that we have arrived at Colorado Springs and have only a day in which to see as much of the country as possible. We hire a horse and buggy and start toward the mountains. We have left the city [and are] out on the highway, driving on a broad, smooth road, as hard and level as the streets of a paved city. On our right is the mesa, a broad table land some feet in elevation above us, while on every side are beauti[ful,] ever changing and ever more beautiful [pict]ures [we] are drinking in the most wonderful panorama of blue dim mountains, fleecy moving clouds and flashing colors. Chief in the glowing picture is Pike's Peak, the grim, gray sentinel of the Rockies, majestic, bold, awful, white-capped with the snows of centuries, standing out in bold relief as the day star to guide the feet of wandering millions seeking health and pleasure in the fairest spot of earth.

Three miles west of Colorado Springs we come to a busy little place built in a low rambling fashion on one long street principally. This is Colorado City, recently sprung into life and activity by the erection of railroad shops. We have not time to stop and examine the town very closely and push on further west to Manitou and the mountains. Soon after leaving Colorado City we pa[ss] [illegible] of Red [Can]on, a quiet, cool retreat, and on our right catch the first glimpse of the big rocks in the Garden of the Gods. A little further on we pass the suburban residence of Gen. Charles Adams, a well known politician of Colorado. A mile from Gen. Adams' house we turn a ledge of rocks and before us, nestling amid her hills, is Manitou.

The little city lies in a basin through which runs a mountain stream of dancing waters. On either side of the sloping hills the town is built, many of the houses high up and built into the hills, giving the town the air of a Swiss chalet.

Entering Manitou the first place that attracts our eye is "Briarhurst," the home of Dr. W. A. Bell, a gentleman of English birth and connected with some of the greatest enterprises in Colorado. Then comes the Denver & Rio Grande railroad depot built of stone and very pretty in architecture. Across from the depot is the Manitou house, the first hotel built in Manitou; in the shrubbery near the Manitou is a pretty little cottage built some years ago for the charming writer, Grace Greenwood. Owned by the same company and in the same park as the Manitou house and the Grace Greenwood cottage is The Mansions, a large three story hotel.

West of The Mansions for nearly two blocks on either side are the business ho[use]s of the city, and just where the business houses end a pretty little park begins. In this park are the soda [springs], the bath house and the bottling works of the Manitou Bath and Park Co. On the [n]orth of the [park] is the B[ark]er house, a three story hotel, a comfortable and imposing place conveniently located to the springs. Opp[osi]te the [nor]th side of the park is the Cliff house, one of the most attractive h[otels] in Manitou, with its [broad] verandas and towers.

The first of the mineral springs that we come to is the Shoshone [spring], in the park opp[osi]te the Barker. A few hundred feet west of the Shoshone but on opp[osi]te [side] of the creek are the Navajo and Manitou soda springs. Over the Manitou a large pavilion has been erected and crowds of people are filling it eager to drink.

Leaving the soda springs we turn to the left and passing several hotels and residences plunge into a labyrinth of shrubbery, and for over a mile follow a stream of crystal water. We are in the Engleman canon and the place is too lovely to be described with any degree of satisfaction. The road we are passing over is hard and smooth as a floor and its thousand bends and turns are hidden by the trees and bushes [illegible] the [illegible] wide path making its way over rocks, behind trees and shrubs, and know to the initiated as "Lovers' Lane," while high up on the hillsides peep out many little dove-like cottages and homes. We pass under a long railroad bridge built of iron and a wonder in itself, and in the distance we see a number of buildings. We are at the famous Iron springs and the buildings are the hotel of that name and its numerous cottages.

By the side of the rushing creek is a pavilion like that at the soda springs and within it bubbles up the waters of the "Ute Iron Spring." We stop for a moment to quaff the pleasant water and then drive up onto the hill to get a view of the Iron Springs hotel, and as we do so catch a glimpse of the pavilion over the "Little Chief" spring farther up the creek. The hotel building is found to be a handsome affair of a modern design, and many gay people are occupying its broad verandas and children are romping over the lawns and up the mountain sides. We have nearly reached the end of the carriage road and must return, but, continuing on up past the hotel and deeper into the mountains, runs the trail to Pike's Peak, over which those who wish to achieve the ascent of the famous mountain must pass.

Returning to the soda springs we now again take the main road and pushing west soon find ourselves ascending a steep road or rather a broad shelf hewn into the solid rock. This is the Ute pass, a noted highway in the early days of the state before the railroads had penetrated into the mountains. [illegible] up the pass we alight and tying our horse and descending a pair of stairs [illegible] we are looking up at a beautiful waterfall of some fifty or sixty feet in height. The spray from this waterfall is so great that when the sun strikes it at certain hours of the day a beautiful rainbow is formed, and the falls are known as "Rainbow Falls."

Leaving the Ute pass some hundred feet above the falls we turn to a private road with [illegible] and delightful winding for more than a mile and finally arrive at the "Grand Caverns," by all odds the finest sight in Colorado and the one that will longest be remembered. After viewing the wonders of the marvellous cave we take a peep at the government signal station on the summit of the peak through the powerful glass kept at the mouth of the caves, and then we return to Manitou.

At the west end of the little park of the Rock House company we leave the main road and turning to the left follow the north side of the park to the Cliff house. Running by the Cliff is a road, and taking this we soon find ourselves in the Wil[liams canon] [illegible] two walls of solid stone rising above us [illegible] feet in the air. But time presses and we must hurry on and cannot stop long to visit the "Cave of the Winds," a continuation probably, of the "Grand canon."

Again we return to Manitou and for the first time examine its surroundings. High up on the mountain sides run what appear to be foot paths but they are in reality the grades of railroad tracks. One of them, the Midland, is completed far into the mountains, and in astonishment we watch a long train of cars slowly winding up and down, in and out, like a huge serpent until it finally disappears in the black mouth of a tunnel. The grade of the other road is not yet completed, but some day it will be at the very top of Pike's Peak fourteen thousand feet above the level of the sea.

The Midland depot lies high up on the hillside, a pretty little affair built of the variegated colors of the beautiful Manitou stone and is easily reached from the many hotels. But as all things in the world [illegible] pleasant and distasteful must some time end so must we leave Manitou, and with a longing backward look we drive out onto the Colorado Springs road.

A half mile or more from Manitou we turn from the main road and immediately plunge into the beauties of the Garden of the Gods. Awed and wondering we drink in the marvelous forms and queer positions of the rocks in this maddest freak of nature, and passing out between the huge red rocks of the Gateway ascend onto the Mesa. A grand view presents itself. The Pike's Peak on the right, dark and sombre, the rocks in the Garden of the Gods below us, Cheyenne mountain on the south standing out clear and sharp against the sky, and on our left are the great rolling plains. Our good horse realizes that he is homeward bound and with increased speed he soon lands us in Colorado Springs again.

LIFE IN MANITOU.

We have taken the reader to Manitou and have pointed out and viewed the most noted attractions in the city and its immediate vicinity. We have seen the place as thousands do every year and have taken a cursory glimpse of its external features and now let us consider it from a business and social standpoint. Let us consider its advantages as a home either temporarily at one of the hotels or as a cottager resident in the city. During the past year over 75,000 people have [gath]ered at the different hostelries and it is safe to say that one hundred thousand visited the place. Many of these [illegible] every day found new pleasures, new scenes and added days of strength and life.

In the "season," as the three summer [months] are called, when [peop]le from the four quarters of the globe flock to the city, [it pres]ents a most animated scene. The hotels are crowded, the streets filled with promenaders and files of people going to the springs, bands fill the air with music and gaiety and life is everywhere. There are endless ways for people to beguile the time. Perhaps no other resort under the sun presents such a diversity of amusements as does Manitou. Every hour in the day can be filled with some new pleasure for weeks at a time. There are the baths, the rides and drives to the springs or to the caves and canons, picnicing parties and excursions to the parks and glens, the ascent of Pike's Peak, and [ba]lls, parties and concerts in the evening.

Horseback riding is the great amusement in Manitou and is confined to no particular class. People who have reached middle life and never been on the back [of a horse] [illegible] catch the infection and go racing over the hills like mad; moonlight and morning rides by parties of young people are very popular, and the little children find solace in the "burro brigade," a herd of these gentle animals starting out every morning loaded down with often as high as fifty of the little people in one party on their backs, and under the care of a trusty guide.

The social life of Manitou is of course largely that of the hotels, as the residents naturally turn to them for their diversion, and it is safe to say that the hotels are cosmopolitan enough, and present as different kinds of humanity as anyone could desire to see. The first generals and statesmen of the land, whose names are immortally written in the country's history have been pleased to spend their summers here. Manitou was a favorite resort with General Grant and he spent two summers here. It was here in 1876 that he met Jefferson Davis for the first time after the close of the war. General McClellan had but just returned to his home after a summer at Manitou when he sickened and died. Among other notables who have found this resort a place of healthful rest might be mentioned Judge Barrett and Judge Noah Davis of the New York courts, Judge Kelley of Pennsylvania, the "father of the [house]," and last summer Senator Voorhees of Indiana, Congressmen Reed of Maine and Hitt of Illinois, and Governor Martin of Kansas, each spent some time here.

PROMINENT COTTAGES.

There are a number of handsome cottages in the Rocky mountain resort, built by people of wealth who have recognized its superior advantages. Many of these people live here all the year round while others only come during the summer. "Briarhurst" is, perhaps, the showiest place, lying as it does in a natural park. It was destroyed by fire two years ago, and has but recently been rebuilt. Maj. John Hulbert, the mayor of the city, has a handsome place near the Cliff house. A great deal of money has been expended in beautifying the grounds and in interior arrangements of the cottage. Among others of the very nice cottages which might be mentioned are those of J. B. Wheeler, a wealthy merchant of New York, the "Parsonage," built for the rector of the Episcopal society, Judge Andrew Williams, general solicitor of the Union Pacific railroad, Harvey Young's, a well known American artist, M. A. Leddy, ex-mayor of the city, and Miss Harriet N. Haskell, principal of the [illegible] Monticello seminary at Godfrey, Illinois.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

There is probably no place in the world that so well combines the plea[sures] of [illegible] life—in the mountains with all the luxuries known as "modern improvements." Manitou has a natural sewerage system, as a mountain stream goes rushing down in the center of the city, and it is only necessary to have [illegible] without expense the refuse matter is swiftly and rapidly carried away.

Manitou claims to have the purest water works system in the world, and certainly no place is supplied with purer or more water. When Colorado Springs built her water works some ten years ago the people of Manitou permitted the water from the large Ruxton creek to pass into the control of that city and consented to receive their supply of water from the Colorado Springs system. This has for years been a matter of regret to the people of Manitou as the system arranged for Colorado Springs was not at all suited to supply the city of Manitou, which is much higher, so last summer the city voted to issue bonds for the building of an independent water works. Work was immediately commenced and there is now completed at a cost of $40,000 a magnificent water works plant. A mountain stream of almost absolutely pure cold water, is tapped three or four miles above and brought to a large reservoir near the city where it is stored and distributed to the houses as needed. The system of water works is adapted to Manitou, [illegible] in [the] city. One to supply the houses in the lower portion of the city and the other to supply the houses high up on the mountain sides, as the fall of water from the reservoir is so great that the force which would be needed to carry water to the houses higher up would burst the pipes in the lower. The water used is an accumulation from the melted snows and springs around Pike's Peak and is as clear as crystal and almost absolutely pure. The stream for several miles is beneath the surface of the ground and in summer is cool and in winter never freezes. One of the nicest drives and grandest views around Manitou in the future will be to the reservoir overlooking the city. The reservoir is a natural basin and contains storage for millions of gallons of water, so that the city will always be amply supplied even should it increase to many times its present population.

In connection with the subject of water works it would be well to say that a serious loss of property or life by fire in one of the large hotels of Manitou would be almost impossible. A majority of the hotels are so constructed that the guests can walk from their rooms out onto the sides of the mountains without ascending a pair of stairs. The city is supplied with a most efficient volunteer fire department, composed of thirty of the strongest and most athletic young men of the city, under the leadership of Mr. E. P. Creighton. The department is supplied with a hook and ladder truck and a hose cart with plenty of hose, while the city is thoroughly fitted with fire hydrants. The [only] destructive fire that has ever occurred was the burning of "Briarhurst," and that could have been prevented had the house not been so far in the suburbs that the hose from the nearest hydrant could not be made to reach it.

Although the past year has been conspicuous for its many improvements there have been none more noticeable than the erection of an electric light plant. For years the people struggled along trying to look pleasant under the flickering, yellow light of the kerosene lamps, and it was not until last spring that they aroused themselves to better things, and are now wondering how they ever stood it so long. A company was formed under the leadership of Dr. W. [A.] Bell and an electric light plant of the Houston & Thompson make was contracted for at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. The machinery is run by water power taken from the creek that runs down the Ute pass and now the streets and houses are brilliantly lighted both by arc and incandescent burners. No prettier sight in the world can be found than to go up above the city in the evening after the lights are turned on and look down at the valley lighted like a public garden for a fete.

THE SCHOOLS.

Many families who come to Manitou for the summer hurry away the first of September for the purpose of putting their children in the home schools for the winter. This is perfectly needless, as the city is supplied with as good primary schools as any in the west. There are two school buildings—a stone one and a frame annex. They cost something like $6000 and are thoroughly well kept [and at] present they are under the principalship of Mr. H. C. Frowine, an efficient teacher of several years' experience in the state of Ohio, and he has three lady assistants all able and experienced. The average attendance during the winter so far has been one hundred and thirty [pupils].

THE CHURCHES.

People who come to Manitou need not be deprived of religious privileges—in fact, a majority of those who come have advantages far superior to what they have enjoyed at home. In the summer time the pulpits are often filled with the brightest and most intellectual lights of the American and English ministry who kindly consent to officiate while on their vacations in the mountains. Two very notable instances of this kind might be made of the Rev. Lyman Abbott of New York in the past year and the late Charles Kingsley of England many years ago.

There are two church buildings in Manitou, the Congregational and St. Andrew's chapel Episcopalian. The Congregational church is built of light stone with slate roof and stained glass windows, and is very neat and tasty. It was built in 1880 at a cost of $[illegible]. Its present pastor is the Rev. Mr. Michael, lately of Dutchess county, New York.

St. Andrew's chapel was built about the same time as the Congregational church and is only considered a temporary place of worship by the members of the society, as they have the ground and plans for the erection of a handsome new building. Still, the chapel is a very comfortable place and popular with visitors. It cost about $2,000. The rector in charge is the Rev. Mr. Wells who has recently come to the parish from Greeley, Colo.

COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living in Manitou is reasonable although it sometimes appears to strangers, used to the cheaper prices of the east, very high indeed. Of course a person can live in Manitou just as expensively as he chooses, but [can enjoy its] beauties and advantages at a very moderate figure. The lowest figure at which table board can be obtained is $7 a week, either in the summer or winter, and it is graded from that up to $25. A furnished room costs from $2 to $10 a week, according to location. But if a person has any intention to remain for any length of time and intends to secure a cottage and keep house it can be done very cheaply. A good three to four room cottage can be rented in the winter months for $15 to $20. The same cottages rent in the summer for $30 or $35, and the larger and better cottages rent for as much as $75 a month. A good residence lot in the heart of the city can not be bought for less than a thousand dollars, but very desirable lots, some distance from the city, [illegible] for $500. A good four room cottage can be built for about a thousand dollars.

The cost of provisions and produce is about the same as at Colorado Springs and throughout Colorado. The markets at Manitou are exceptionally good and the town is supplied with liberal and enterprising merchants in almost every line of trade. There are three good groceries, one dry goods store, two drug stores, one clothing store, two bakeries, a jewelry store, book store and several establishments where Colorado curiosities and native jewelry are sold. It is not placing the figure too high to say that a family of two or three persons can live in Manitou, at from thirty to forty dollars a month.

Many people come here and camp out during the summer, the white tents dotting the hillsides by the hundred. And there is no better place to camp than here, as the rains are never long continued and the soil dry and sloping, so that the water very soon runs off.

CHANCES OF EMPLOYMENT.

Perhaps there may be persons of very limited means who will wish to know what chance there is for them to come here and secure employment by which to make a living. To such we can give this plain advice. Don't come unless you have money to live on for several months, at least until you can become acquainted. Of course in the new and growing west there are constant changes taking place and many people imagine that all they have to do is to come here and step into lucrative employment. This is of course a mistake, but if a person is determined to come and can afford to wait he will in time secure a paying position.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

It is undisputed that the past has been the [most] prosperous year in the history of Manitou. Her business men have been active and the sound of the chisel and hammer have been heard on every hand. From its very scarcity real estate has always been quoted at a good stiff figure, and during the past year it has increased noticeably. The year has been remarkable for the number of private buildings erected and public enterprises completed. The building statistics figure up the good round sum of $[1]93,[8]00, the largest in any one year. This is a splendid showing and to emphasize the figures we give the amounts for the five years previous, where they have been gathered. 1882, $38,000; 1883, $62,900; 1884, not collected; 1885, $78,800; 1886, $97,600. In 1886 the Iron Springs hotel was built and the Barker made a large addition, thus raising the amount slightly over the year 1886. Thus it will be seen that the growth of the city has been continuous and healthy, while it is a fact that it has never had what might be termed a backset. An investment in Manitou today is as safe as the Bank of England. We give an itemized list of the buildings for 1887:

E. P. Creighton, club house	[illegible]
J. W. Green, postoffice building	[illegible]
C. M. Howell, [illegible]	[illegible]
Hulbert & Church, cottages	[illegible]
Mr. Fairing, cottage	[illegible]
C. W. McPhee, cottage	[illegible]
Dr. Lewis, cottage	[illegible]
Alex Thomson, cottage	[illegible]
C. W. Bellman, cottage	[illegible]
Harry Green, cottage	[illegible]
Bert Hutchinson, cottage	[illegible]
Mrs. C. Norris, addition to Norris house	[illegible]
M. A. Leddy, [illegible]	[illegible]
Iron Spring Co., addition to pavilion	[illegible]
Dr. Ryle, cottage	[illegible]
Mrs. Wheeler, cottage	[illegible]
John Poole, cottage	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Mrs. Williams, cottage	[illegible]
M. E. Mills, store	[illegible]
Mr. Sawyer, store	[illegible]
Colorado Midland depot	[illegible]
Cliff house, addition	[illegible]
[illegible], addition	[illegible]
Jack Becker, [illegible]	[illegible]
Mrs. Casey, addition	[illegible]
General [illegible] work	[illegible]
John H. [illegible]	[illegible]
Mr. [illegible], cottage	[illegible]
Dr. Davis, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Mr. Gardner, cottage	[illegible]
[illegible], cottage	[illegible]
Dick Snowden, [illegible]	[illegible]

And in addition to this it must be remembered that an electric light plant has been put in at a cost of $15,000, a reservoir built and three and a half miles of [illegible] and three and a half miles of four inch water pipe laid for the new waterworks at a cost of $40,000. The assessed valuation of the city of Manitou for the year 1885 was $117,000; for 1886 $150,000, and for the present year will be much higher. The people of Manitou would be just as ready to cry out against high taxes as any in the world, and it is fair to say that the taxes are not high as they make no complaint.

PROSPECTIVE IMPROVEMENTS.

Manitou has a number of very worthy improvements in contemplation for the coming year, some at least of which will arrive at completion the coming summer. Prominent among them [illegible] a street car line between the Denver & Rio Grande depot and the Iron Springs. A number of wealthy eastern gentlemen who happened to be stopping in the city last summer took notice of the crowds of people who went to and from the Iron Springs every day and the idea formed in their minds of building a line of road to that point. A company was formed and the right of way came freely [illegible] although it is probable that it will not long continue so. Books are now open for subscriptions to stock for a street car line between Colorado Springs and Colorado City, and it is likely that a very short time will see the three cities thus connected.

Another project that has been organized and work on which has been delayed by the [illegible] is the building of a carriage road to the summit of Pike's Peak. The scheme is feasible and there is no doubt but that it would pay. It is estimated that the cost would only be about $35,000. The intention is [illegible] a tramway [illegible] such as in [illegible] various places in Switzerland and Italy.

Still another scheme that has been incorporated recently is the building of a boulevard to Colorado Springs. This will be a splendid thing for both cities when completed, for it will have its entire way from the railroad tracks and will always be kept in repair, the principal objections to the present county road.

The foundations are now in for the [illegible] of a very handsome city hall, to cost several thousand dollars. It is to be located on the park and will be an ornament and credit to the city.

[illegible] IN MANITOU.

No doubt many will ask "Well suppose I go to Manitou, how am I to amuse myself? How can I pass the long summer days and nights?" We have already spoken of the beautiful rides and drives and perhaps it would be well to dwell upon them, although volumes could never enumerate them all or describe them. The most prominent are the Cheyenne canons, in which are the seven falls and above the south one the grave of Helen Hunt. Almost every person of literary instincts who comes to Colorado makes a pilgrimage to this lovely spot. Then there are the Bear Creek canon and Jones park, Monument park, and Crystal park, requiring each a day of picnicing and excursion. Williams' canon and the Garden of the Gods are not only attractive for their beauty but will furnish food for thought, study and scientific investigation for many weeks. Cascade canon is just five miles above Manitou, on the Ute pass, and is one of the completest little chalets in the world. It has a good hotel and many people take a change from Manitou by going there for a few days. Some twenty miles further up is Manitou Park, a most charming place, with a good hotel and trout streams near by. A day's ride and back again from Manitou is up over the wonderful Midland railroad to Hartsel where there are hot springs, the baths of which are good for rheumatism. Driving east from Manitou towards Colorado Springs are many places of surpassing interest, such as Glen Eyrie, Bair Athol and the beautiful valley of the Fountain qui Bouille river. Above Manitou and ten thousand feet in elevation are the seven Lakes lying in an enormous basin and no one knows how deep, for they are supposed to fill the mouths of extinct craters, and on the road to Pike's Peak is the pretty little Lake Moraine.

A person need never feel ennui in or about Manitou, for outside of the countless rides, drives and walks there are plenty of indoor amusements. The social life in the cottages and about the hotels is as gay as at any watering place in America. Each of the large hotels keep bands of music and there is a ball [or dan]ces at some one of them every night in the week and balcony concerts in the afternoon. For those who do not care for dancing there are card parties, billiards and bowling alleys. For those studiously inclined there are quiet reading and music rooms and in the central portion of the city is maintained a free library and reading room.

EARTH AND SKY.

ASCENT OF PIKE'S PEAK.

There are two great events connected with a visit to Manitou which every visitor, if he possibly can, experiences. One is to ascend fourteen thousand feet above the level of the sea and view the world from the summit of the famous Pike's Peak. The other is just the reverse, to descend into the "Grand Caverns" and view nature beneath the surface of the earth.

A trip to Pike's Peak is not a very difficult or dangerous journey nowadays, although it is still an undertaking of some nerve and requires a good deal of perseverance. Since the government some years ago established a weather signal station on the summit there has been kept and maintained a comparatively good trail and thousands now ascend every year. For the sum of five dollars a visitor to Manitou can be supplied at any of the livery stables with a sure-footed "Rocky Mountain [canary]" used to mountain climbing and can join a party under the care of a trusty guide and is easily conducted to the summit and return between daylight and dark of almost any day in the summer. It is an interesting sight to see a party of ladies and gentlemen start out on their burros early in the morning with a bundle of lunch strapped to the front of their saddles and a big yellow slicker [illegible]. They [illegible]

THE GRAND CAVERNS.

[illegible] Many have tried but no one has yet succeeded in describing these caves so as to convey to the minds of others even a small portion of the beauty and grand[eur of this] huge geode sparkling with gems and filled with alabaster. As the light from a lamp falls on the walls and ceiling they are seen to be covered with stalactites and stalagmites, that have formed into thousands of shapes and forms [illegible] At the entrance [is] a large piece of stone called "General Grant Monument" and each visitor is expected to place a stone in memory of the departed hero. Now we pass the Statuary Hall, [illegible] with delicate crystals that glisten [illegible] the "Grand Opera House," a [grand] room a hundred feet in height [illegible] one of the largest chambers [illegible] striking like upon a dulcimer. This is the "organ" and the effect is most beautiful as the strains go rolling down the dark corridors. The most beautiful place in the whole cavern is the "Crystal Park" or "Bridal Chamber," for here the dripping water has deposited the most unique and fantastic figures and the mind instinctively thinks of the ages of time it has required. It would be impossible to describe all of the objects as almost everyone who visits them gives out something new. The children finding pictures in the frost-work on the windows. These caverns were discovered by Mr. Geo. W. Snider, their owner, in 1881, on [illegible] four years before. It is supposed that the whole mountain where they are located is a great honey-comb of these subterranean caverns, but as the property has been in litigation for several years, no excavations have been made and only those chambers have been opened up which are exposed on the surface. Now that the courts have practically settled all disputes regarding them a great deal of money will be expended in enlarging them. Among other improvements they will be lighted by electricity. As they now appear it requires a half-hour to view the various portions, and necessitates a walk of more than a mile under ground. Many thousands of people visit the caves each year. During the years 1886-87 fifteen thousand different persons viewed them.

THE MINERAL SPRINGS.

Now that we have seen Manitou, the city, as it has so wonderfully fulfilled the prophecy of Fitz Hugh Ludlow made a quarter of a century ago as he stood at the sparkling springs by the side of a solitary log cabin with a thousand miles of desert between him and civilization let us consider more fully these wonderful springs. Forty years ago an adventurous spirit, George F. Ruxton, member of the Royal Geographical society, visited the Rocky mountains and hearing from the Indians and trappers of the great medicine springs at the head of the "Boiling Fountain" river he resolved to see them. Making his way through many difficulties and in constant danger from hostile savages he arrived at the springs and thus records his first draught of the waters. He was the first intelligent white man to visit them that has given his experiences to print.

[illegible]

"I unpacked the mule and took the saddle from Panchito, piling my saddle and meat on the rock. The animals, as soon as I left them free, [sought] the white rock and instantly commenced licking and scraping with their teeth, with the greatest eagerness. At last the horse approached the spring, and burying his nose in the clear water, drank greedily. [illegible] the [bubbling] of the gas and snorted and retreated two or three times before they ventured [illegible] a draught, but [illegible] I thought they would have burst themselves. For hours they kept [illegible] continuing to lick the rock and constantly returning to the spring to drink. For myself, I had not [illegible] but [illegible] of a handful of salt which I had brought with me for the [illegible] that I was in a most satisfactory state of thirst. I [illegible] proceeded to the other spring [illegible] about forty yards from the first [illegible] above the river, issuing from a little basin in the flat white rock, and trickling over the edge into the stream. The escape of gas in this was much stronger than in the other, and was similar to water boiling smartly. I had provided myself with a tin cup [illegible] and divested myself of my pouch and belt and sat down in order to enjoy the draught at my leisure. I was half dead with thirst and tucking up the sleeves of my hunting shirt, I dipped the cup into the midst of the bubbles and raised it hissing and sparkling to my lips. Such a draught! Three times without drawing breath was it replenished and emptied almost blowing up the roof of my mouth with its effervescence. It was equal to the best soda water [illegible]."

AN INDIAN LEGEND.

Mr. Ruxton also tells an Indian legend [illegible] with the springs. He [illegible] "[illegible] of the Fountain [illegible] a spirit who breathes through the transparent water and [illegible] perturbation of its surface [illegible]. The Arapahoes [illegible] the water and the power of [illegible] their war expeditions and [illegible] their braves pass often by the [illegible] the Yutas, in the "Valley of Salt." They never fail to bestow their votive offerings upon the water sprite, in order to propitiate the "Manitou" of the Fountain and ensure a fortunate issue to their path of war. The most an[cient] …

… the chase … and the … other … he drank … a feeling of … take possession … on the contrary … thirst, raised … portion of the water … wards the sun … and allowed … ground—a … spirit who had … successful hunt … the refreshing water … about to quench his … and being reminded … the usual … the feeling of envy … the unsuccessful hunter … the mystery of his … spirit at that moment … his temper … sought some pretext … voke a quarrel with the … at the spring.

"Why does a … rising from the stream … 'drink at the spring … whom the Manitou … himself with the …

"The Great Spirit … the spring," answered the … "that his children may … unfolded. The … beasts that … is a chief of the Shoshone … the head water."

"The Shoshone … manche," returned the … mish leads the grand … a Shoshone dare to drink …

"He has said it. The … at the spring head: … stream which ran into the … gue is chief of his nation … she are brothers. Let … of the same water."

"The Shoshone pays … Comanche. Waco-mish … tion to wait. Waco-mish … Shoshone, as …

"Waco-mish lies, his … like the rattlesnake's, his … as the … the Manitou made his children … Shoshone or Comanche … cune or Pawnee, he gave … cat, and the pure water of … to quench their thirst. He … one drink here and to … there, but gave the crystal … that all might drink."

Waco-mish almost … the other spoke, cut … alone prevented him from … encounter with the … shone. The Shoshone … by the words he had … the red man is ever … tongue—again stooped … spring to quench his thirst … a Pale warrior of the Comanche … threw himself upon the … and, forcing his head into … water held him down … strength, until his victim … struggled, his suffused … and he fell forward … drowned and dead.

Over the body stood the … and no sooner was the deed … consummated than bitter … possession of his soul … hands clasped to his forehead … transfixed with horror, … on his victim, whose head … immersed in the fountain … he dragged the body a few … the water, which as soon as … the dead Indian was … Comanche was suddenly … disturbed. Bubbles sprang … bottom, and, rising to the … caped in hissing gas. A thin … cloud arose, and gradually … displayed to the eyes of the … murderer the figure of an aged … whose long, snowy hair and … head, blown aside by … from his breast, discovered … known totem of the great … the father of the Comanche … Shone nation, whom the tradition … tribe, handed down by … glyphics, almost deified for … tions and deeds of bravery … warrior had performed … Stretching out a war club … affrighted murderer, the … dressed him.

"Accursed of my tribe! … has severed the link … fast nations of the world …

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

[illegible] Shoshone [illegible] to the Man[itou] [illegible] May the water of [illegible] and bitter in their [illegible] and swearing [illegible] from the [illegible] his head be dashed [illegible] of the Comanche, who [illegible] of the spring which from [illegible] to the present, remained [illegible] that not even [illegible] deal with [illegible] water of that spring [illegible] however, to [illegible] of the Shoshone [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] increase in the consumption of [illegible] waters in the United States [illegible] the last few years has been most [illegible] This is due partly to the lack of pure drinking water in some of our larger cities, partly to an [illegible] the fact that the effervescent [illegible] aids digestion [illegible] as refreshing as beautiful, and partly also to the growth of [illegible] sentiment in our country.

For many years visitors to Manitou Springs [illegible] water, until [illegible] spring, shipped to [illegible] Finally, a year ago, the people of [illegible] voted their attention to [illegible] the water, and the [illegible] from which it has been received [illegible] their anticipations. The sales [illegible] past year approach [illegible] thousand bottles. It [illegible] sold almost exclusively within [illegible] of the state of Colorado. The [illegible] facilities have just been enlarged [illegible] placed and in the year [illegible] produced in the [illegible] comments, from physicians and from visitors to the state, [illegible] one unanimous opinion—namely, that "Manitou" has a worthy [illegible] in the duration of its sparkle and effervescence, in the absolute purity of its mineral constituents as well as in its freshness and healthful effects.

THE HOTELS.

We have spoken of the hotels of Manitou in several places and of the life of their inmates, and now, perhaps, it will be well to speak of them in detail. Manitou is essentially a town of hotels and there are hostelries of every degree from the cheap boarding house to establishments that rival anything in the large cities of the east. It is estimated that two thousand visitors can be entertained at one time in the various places. The five large houses can accommodate about one thousand and as many more can be provided for in the smaller hotels and boarding places. It is our intention to describe in detail only some of the larger ones.

The Barker.

It is patent to the eyes of anyone that in a place of the character of Manitou, where hundreds resort, broken in health and desirous of regaining the precious boon, that an hostelry should be maintained that would afford the proper attendance and luxury of a hotel and at the same time combine a quiet pleasant home. This is pre-eminently what the Barker house [illegible] The [illegible] was built several years ago by Mr. Charles W. Barker, who still owns and manages it, and it is the outgrowth of his ideas after many years spent in the hotel business. For years before he built his own house Mr. Barker managed other hotels in Manitou and there is no doubt but that he knows the needs of such a place and that he supplies them is evidenced by the fact that there are guests who have returned to his house every summer for years and years. The Barker is a three story building, almost square, and stands on an elevation just opposite the Shoshone soda springs and the bath house fronting on the park, and is centrally located. The visitor is met at the depot on arrival by the hotel's own hack and is conveyed to the office door free of charge. Arriving in front of the hotel he goes immediately into the parlors or office without having ascended or descended a single step. From the office he is shown to his apartments, his feet pressing the richest Brussels and velvet carpets. The sleeping rooms on all the floors are either single or en suite, very nice for families or parties, and are furnished in oak, walnut or mahogany, and the window hangings are rich in design and graceful in arrangement. The office is heavily carpeted and nicely furnished and is as much of a resort for the ladies as for the gentlemen, as they have a writing and smoking room just removed from the office. Off from the hall way connecting the office and the dining room is the parlor, very handsomely furnished, and back of the parlor is a music room containing a splendid piano. The dining room is about fifty feet long, with a floor of polished hard wood and will comfortably seat all the guests at one time. All the halls, offices and public rooms of the hotel are supplied with hand fire extinguishers and the first and second floors are connected with the rising ground back by long walks so that loss of life by fire is practically impossible. The house has a number of bath rooms and all rooms connect with the office by electric bells and are lighted by incandescent electric lights. The house is supplied with an abundance of the purest mountain water, and mineral water is furnished if needed. The service at the Barker is the best money can produce in the west. Every carpeted room in this hotel is fitted with the best body Brussels, Wilton or Axminster and the dining tables are furnished with the latest styles of china, cut glass and plate. Around the hotel are long verandas from which the finest views can be obtained and on which the invalids may promenade and take their sun baths at all hours of the day. It is needless to say that the Barker is very popular with that quiet, wealthy class of people who come to the mountains for the rest, enjoyment and benefit to be derived. During the "season" the house has a band and once a week gives a dancing party in honor of its guests, and on certain afternoons and evenings there are balcony concerts. Being so centrally located and arranged for proper heating, the Barker is admirably adapted for a winter hotel, and during the present winter has remained open for the accommodation of those persons who have learned that life at Manitou is equally as delightful in winter as in summer.

The Cliff House.

The Cliff house was most happily named, resting as it does at the mouth of Williams' canon against a cliff of hills and with the finest view of the mountains in all Manitou. This house since it was closed for the season has been greatly enlarged and entirely renovated. As it stands to day with its high towers and long porches, it is most striking in appearance and will accommodate more people at one time than any other house in Manitou. Mr. E. E. Nichols, its proprietor, has conducted the house since 1876, and knows thoroughly the wants of the travelling public. The hotel is splendidly fitted with all modern improvements and furnished throughout in a style in keeping with its outward appearance. Besides electric light, baths, and such necessities, it has a fine billiard [illegible] table [illegible] M. N. [illegible] The improvements to the Cliff will cost [illegible] that a [illegible] its springs and Williams' canon [illegible] Owing to the improvements that have been made the Cliff has been practically closed during the winter, although the house is usually open both winter and summer. It is the intention [illegible] by the first of March in time for the returning [illegible] excursionists who usually arrive in Manitou about that time. The rates for [illegible] are the same as at the other first class hotels in Manitou and throughout Colorado and are scaled according to the accommodations. In its general appointments and superior facilities it is just to say that the Cliff house is equalled by few and surpassed by no house of its character in the west.

Mansions and Manitou.

When Colorado began to be largely visited and settled from the east it became evident that the erection of a large hotel in Manitou would be a paying investment, and a party of wealthy gentlemen formed a company and built the Manitou house in 1872. The success of the scheme was immediate and so satisfactory that the following year they erected another hotel and much larger, The Mansions. These hotels have continued ever since to hold the greatest favor with the traveling public, and every summer are filled with a fine class of people. For many years the two houses have been under the management of the firm of Bailey & Walker, who have acquired a reputation in the west as hotel men equal to none. Mr. A. W. Bailey has the management of the Manitou house, while Mr. Geo. W. Walker has charge of The Mansions. The two houses lie in a beautiful park and are surrounded with fine lawns and shrubbery, and the water of the Fountain running by to lull the tired traveller to sleep. The houses are lighted with electricity, well heated and ventilated and splendidly furnished, and every attention is given to the comfort of guests. Connected with the Mansions is a large hall, known as "Saratoga Hall," where the guests of the two houses can dance, and for many summers a splendid Italian band under the direction of Signor Tranchitelli has furnished music for the two houses only. The hotels are centrally located and from the front have a fine view of the mountains. While The Mansions is a good place for those who like the crowd and excitement of a watering place hotel, the Manitou house will furnish a quiet home for those who wish it. In connection with both houses are billiard hall and bowling alleys and croquet and tennis grounds. Around them both are long porches and fine walks made pleasant by rustic seats and fountains. Before the opening of the season of 1888 some very extensive alterations are to be made in the Manitou house, in fact it is to be entirely remodeled. The cut presenting a view of the Manitou house, given on another page, is made from the architect's plans and shows the house as it will appear after the work is completed.

The Iron Springs Co.

Engleman's Canon, in which are situated the world renowned iron-soda springs, is within the corporate limits of the town of Manitou, and is about ten minutes drive to the postoffice.

The canon is acknowledged to be one of the loveliest summer resorts in the world. It is here the horse-trail to Pike's Peak begins its ascent, following the beautiful Ruxton's creek for several miles. Added to the natural beauty of this spot, is

THE IRON SPRINGS HOTEL,

a gem of architecture, every room being lighted with one or more of Edison's incandescent electric lights. It is heated by steam, has electric bells, electric fire alarms, and fire escapes, from which one can walk to the ground from each floor, and it affords its guests the delights of bath, billiards, pool, tennis, brass and string music, dancing, etc., entirely free of extra expense. The private grounds, over a mile in extent, contain a number of handsome cottages, and are lighted with numerous arc lights from the hotel to the Rio Grande depot at Manitou and to the Midland company's private depot on the grounds of the hotel company. The location is cool and secluded from the sun's heat, and fanned by healthful breezes, bearing the perfume of the pines, spruce and fir trees, and is far removed from stables, saloons, etc. In addition to the above attractions is a table supplied with the choicest and most expensive viands which the markets of Colorado and California afford, and for this reason the Iron Springs hotel is filled every summer to overflowing with the elite of the traveling public.

Mr. H. T. Blake, the proprietor, takes pride in the homelike feeling which pervades the hotel, and entertains no excursion parties for they are always detrimental to the comfort of regular guests. Even the billiard room is the headquarters of the lady guests. There being no bar-room on the premises, wine is served only at the table. With all these advantages the rates at this popular hotel are no higher than at other first-class houses, the difference being that no special low rates are made, since the proprietor claims it not only detracts from the menu but often affects the [illegible] of the house.

A carriage drive of about one hour, more or less, brings a tourist to such scenes of grandeur as the Garden of the Gods, Glen Eyrie, Monument Park, Cave of the Winds, Williams' canon, Grand Caverns, Ute Pass, Rainbow Falls, Ute [illegible] Soda Springs, Cheyenne canon, etc., [illegible] unrivaled by any similar resort in America.

THE PIKE'S PEAK ROUTE.

Colorado Midland Railway.

One of the greatest enterprises in the history [illegible] and one which has an important bearing upon Colorado Springs, has been the building of the Colorado Midland railway, the construction of which [illegible] the past year [illegible] the most energetic citizens of [illegible] rapidly and [illegible]

Now that [illegible] finished [illegible] in the field for business it may not be uninteresting to [illegible] brief outline of what it is and where it runs.

The Colorado Midland railway is the only standard gauge road penetrating the Rocky mountains in Colorado and reaching the principal mining camps, pleasure resorts and mineral springs of the state. In construction and equipment the highest standard of excellence has been attained and the roadbed, scenic attractions, comfort and equipment of travel is not surpassed on the continent.

The line [illegible] at Colorado Springs connecting with Pueblo and Denver and points east via the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. From Colorado Springs it runs directly through Manitou and Ute pass at the base of Pike's Peak, from which it takes its name—The Pike's Peak Route.

From Ute pass it ascends the Hayden Divide and then runs down to the South Platte river, traverses Eleven Mile canon, crosses South park over the grand range to the Arkansas valley and thence to Leadville the great carbonate camp. From Leadville the route is west over the Saguache range, crosses the Continental Divide by means of the great Hagerman tunnel and one of the most marvelous pieces of railroad engineering in the country. From the west end of the tunnel the line passes around Hell Gate, down the canon of the Frying Pan, past the White Sulphur springs, through the Canon Diablo and down and up the Roaring Fork valley to Aspen and Glenwood Springs two towns typical of two of Colorado's leading attractions—mining and health resorts.

To those familiar with Colorado it will be realized from the above that the Pike's Peak route [illegible] through some of the grandest and most picturesque scenery of the state, the Switzerland of America. The scenery along the line is [illegible] beautiful and sublime, and it varies almost every twenty-five miles from beauty to sublimity, or from loveliness to grandeur or from wild grandeur to awe inspiring grandeur. In fact there is a constant change, a moving kaleidoscope of views embracing every phase of Rocky mountain scenery which is unequaled in all the world.

But it is not altogether as a scenic route by which the Colorado Midland will be known. The pleasure and health resorts along the line are numerous and are of such a character as will make the Pike's Peak route famous as the road to health and happiness. Colorado Springs, Manitou, Cascade Canon, Manitou Park, Hartsel's Hot Springs, Buena Vista, White Sulphur Springs and Glenwood Springs are the prominent health and summer resorts on the line. Colorado Springs and Manitou are known intimately and both have a national reputation. Cascade Canon is one of the prettiest spots hewed out of the Rocky mountains and its unrivaled cascades and waterfalls, its romantic canon its beautiful surroundings and its new and elegant accommodations will soon make it one of the popular resorts of the state. Hartsel's Hot Springs, located in the South Park, have such medicinal qualities as make a cure for rheumatism almost invariable after a thorough use of the waters externally and internally. Buena Vista, in the Arkansas valley, is not only a commercial center, but a health resort as well, depending upon its most excellent climate and numerous hot soda springs at either side of the base of Mount Princeton for its health giving qualities. White Sulphur Springs in Frying Pan canon on the Pacific slope of the Continental divide has attractions for the invalid and pleasure seeker. The sulphur waters, which flow abundantly from the springs, have decided curative properties, which will be hailed with delight by the invalid, while the mountain streams and parks in the vicinity furnish fine fishing and hunting for the lovers of these sports. Glenwood Springs, which promises to be the most famous resort in the Rocky mountains, is a wonderful place, and while already hundreds of invalids have cause to bless its healing waters now that the Colorado Midland has built a railroad to this natural sanitarium, thousands of suffering people will [illegible] life giving fountains every year. The springs, of which there are a large number, are truly marvelous. The mineral springs of the United States are divided into seven classes and the properties of six of these seven classes are reported by eminent chemical authority to be found in the waters which flow in so great an abundance from the Glenwood springs. Glenwood is very beautifully situated in the valley of the Grand river and the Roaring Fork of the Grand, with mountains near at hand on every side. Romantic and grand scenery, pleasant drives through valleys, parks and mountains, and good fishing and hunting will make the tourist's or health seeker's visit to Glenwood one of pleasure as well as profit in health.

For freight business the Midland has Leadville, the greatest mining camp in the world, Aspen, promising a second Leadville, an agricultural and stock country along one-half of its line and inexhaustible coal fields to draw upon, while it has to build up a country west of the range marvelously rich in the natural resources of mineral, coal, iron and [illegible] deposits and fertile valleys and grazing lands.

Taken all in all the Colorado Midland enterprise is one of the grandest and [illegible] promising ever inaugurated and [illegible] fully carried out in Colorado.

COLORADO CITY.

The Center of El Paso County's Historic Events.

Its Settlement, Former Glory and Early Decline.

Its Present Prosperity and the Contributing Causes.

Wonderful Growth Last Year—Business Ventures.

Colorado is a new country—that is, new in the sense that it has been but a few years since it has been extensively visited and its resources known to the people of the eastern states. To many people the word Colorado still signifies a vast extent of mountain and plain, over which the Indian and wild animals still roam, but little disturbed. We have known persons to come to this part of the country [illegible] years [illegible] is not uncommon expecting to see the wild life of the frontier, and to live through some of the scenes they have seen pictured in the popular Wild West shows or have read of in the exciting volumes of a dime novel. The truth is they have come too late. There was a time when the people of El Paso county had to make their way through such things, but that was many years ago and the people who come here at this day expecting it soon find that such things have gone forever, or, at least, have "gone west."

But if we who live here now cannot be "path finders" and cannot participate in the stirring scenes of a life on the frontier, we can at least enjoy the tales of adventure and courage which those who came first had to tell; we can live again with them the lives they led, and almost feel an acquaintance with many of the quaint characters who lived here.

The first permanent settlement in El Paso county was made at Colorado City, and that place has always been a nucleus around which has centered most that is strange and unique in the history of the county. It is our intention in this article to give a sketch of the settlement of that place and to convey to the reader's mind some idea of the people who made it.

The first settlers in the county were a party of gold hunters in the summer of 1859, who hailed from Leavenworth, Kas., the point at which most expeditions of that time outfitted before starting across the plains. The discovery of gold in Cherry creek had caused the great Pike's Peak gold excitement, for this state, then a county of Kansas and called Arapahoe, was popularly known as the "Pike's Peak region," and it was natural that the mountain itself should receive some attention. This party came up the Arkansas valley and after prospecting the foothills from the river up finally encamped on the creek which [illegible] just east of the Garden of the Gods and flows through Glen Eyrie. This they named Camp creek and it still bears that name. They stayed there until driven out by high water, when they took refuge in a cave in one of the large rocks at the gateway of the garden. It is said that the walls are still blackened from their camp fire, and that some of their names can be found as they traced them in the stone. They laid out a town on the present site of Colorado Springs, which they [illegible] El Paso, from the fact that it was situated just at the point where the pass opens out on the plains, El Paso being Spanish and meaning "the pass." Shares in the town company which was to build El Paso into a flourishing city were sold in Lawrence and farther east, and we are told that long after Colorado Springs had become an accomplished fact parties came here to investigate their claims to property through the El Paso Town company shares. These people failed to find the gold they sought, and in a few months became dissatisfied and moved to a point some five miles above the present site of Denver.

The next attempt to form a settlement was made by a party hailing from Kansas City. They first went to the settlement above Denver which the previous party had just formed, but decided to come on to this point. The story is very graphically told of how they started in the middle of January in a snow storm, and during the ascent of the north side of the Divide waded through snow three feet deep, but arriving at the top and gazing down into the valley on the southern side they saw that there was no snow and the sun was shining bright and warm. They hurried forward their hearts bounding with joy, for they beheld a promised land as fair as Moses viewed from the heights of Pisgah.

They laid out a town on the present site of Colorado City, which they named El D[orado] [illegible] party that had [illegible] had taken up ranches along the Fountain on the site of the new town, and hearing what had been done, they returned to claim their property. There was considerable trouble for a while, but matters were finally adjusted, and the parties settled down peacefully together.

The El Doradoans sent out as their representatives to search for the much-longed for gold fields, Mr. Geo. A. Bute, a man named Tucker and four others. They followed the Indian trail up the pass, and got as far as the petrified stumps but their stock of provisions gave out and they had to return to the settlement. But they had discovered that it was possible to enter the mountains other than on foot, and so they loaded up a wagon, and with an ox team succeeded in reaching the South park. They were repaid for their trouble by discovering gold in the Platte river.

The discovery of gold in this portion of the mountains soon reached the northern part of the territory and a good many people arrived and went into the park through the pass. But as the winter proved to be a long, hard one, they were unable to wash the gold successfully on account of the large boulders in the stream. Then there came reports of richer "finds" at the Gregory diggings, and the pe[ople] [illegible] became disgusted and with one consent [illegible] and got, and El Dorado city was entirely abandoned.

But though El Dorado city [illegible] to naught there was soon to rise from its ashes [illegible] Colorado City of much more pretense [illegible] The Ute pass was [illegible] and a number of [illegible] Auraria (West Denver) [illegible] a town at the entrance to the pass. [illegible] August, 1859, a company was formed for this purpose, prominent among whom were [illegible] George A. Bute, [illegible] of the territory, and Albert [illegible] the famous author of "Beyond the Mississippi."

This company formed itself into an association called the "El Paso Claim Club," which performed the functions of a land office, such as the registration of claims and settling of all disputes regarding land. The company claimed twelve hundred and eighty acres of land for the site of their town, which they named Colorado City.

Colonel [illegible] in his wildest dreams of making a metropolitan city out of [illegible] never had higher hopes or expected more than did the founders of Colorado City.

The following are a few extracts from a long letter written by Professor Goldrick to the Missouri Democrat—now the St. Louis Globe Democrat—published in the issue of Tuesday morning, March 20, 1860. The letter is dated "Colorado City, foot of Pike's Peak, El Paso county, Jefferson territory, March 1, 1860."

COLORADO CITY A [illegible] POINT.

This is destined to [illegible] second to no other city [illegible] Jefferson. Good city property here I consider as valuable [illegible] as in Denver city [illegible] here on Broadway street are worth from $100 to $400. It is situated at the [illegible] natural [illegible] or "[illegible]" pass from the plains to the parks, and all other points of the gold regions to Utah. The new [illegible] road lately completed to the park, Blue and Snowy Range diggings is the easiest and best [illegible] constructed for horse, carriage or heavy wagon travel that there is in the country. * * * The Fontaine qui Bouille river [illegible] from the side of the great peak three or four miles beyond, down through the city, and affords all the facilities for water power and is the best and coldest water for city use [illegible] The city contains some twelve hundred [illegible] and is improving as rapidly as any city in the west. * * * There are now some two hundred and forty [illegible] houses erected, and [illegible]

[illegible]

Thus began the actual life of Colorado City, and it seemed for a while that the expectations of its founders might, in a measure at least, be realized, for the fame of the Tarryall diggings, or the Pound diggings, as they were called, spread far and wide, and thousands of people flocked into the parks and mountains, and Colorado City was the headquarters for all supplies. During the winter of 1859-60 there were upward of a hundred log cabins erected, and during the year 1860 the town perhaps reached the highest point of prosperity. But when the war broke out there was so much fighting along the eastern line of the route that travel was diverted from the Arkansas valley. Then it was discovered to be practicable to get into the South park mines from Denver with teams without taking the roundabout way of the Ute pass, and for the good reason that there was nothing to do to keep the many people busy who had flocked into the place, its "boom," which had started out with such a flourish, flickered and all but died out. Most of the people left, and the log houses which they had occupied were either moved out onto ranches or cut up into fire wood. The glory of the place had departed, and for more than twenty years it has slumbered in a Rip Van Winkle like sleep, not in the least disturbed by the bustle of its sister cities in the county which have grown up beside it. But there have been those who have hung to the place, and hoped and prayed, when hope and prayer seemed almost a mockery, that some good magician would some day touch it with his magic wand and arouse it into life. And this faith seems to have had its reward, for if the business activity evinced by Colorado City since the new railroad began building is continued, the big sisters, who have grown up and who in the insolence of their pride nick named her "Old Town," will have to bestir themselves or she will [illegible]

In 1861 an act was passed organizing the territory of Colorado, and forming it out of parts of Kansas and Nebraska. The first legislature met in Denver, and decided to locate the capital at Colorado City. In 1862 the legislature met there, but by an unfortunate division among the members from the southern part of the territory, while the members from the northern part voted together, it was decided to move the capital to Denver.

Perhaps the crowning feature of Colorado City in the days of her prosperity was its newspaper. It was called the "Colorado City Journal," and was a weekly, six column paper, printed at home and its editor was no less a person than Hon. Benjamin F. Crowell, so well known to [illegible] of the readers of the Gazette. The paper was run for about a year and like most such institutions, "established to fill a long felt want," failed to pay for itself.

THE NEW TOWN.

Many of the [illegible] the "old timers" have to tell of life in Colorado City during those stirring times, and it is interesting to note that all of those who continued to have faith in the old place and hung on to their property through thick and thin are reaping the benefit to-day and have a competency for their old age. Some of them who for years [illegible] pay their taxes and get a living are now rich and able to ride in their own carriages and they have come to [illegible] A great deal better name for Colorado City to-day is "New Town." It is almost difficult for one who saw the town two years, or a year ago, to believe that it is the same place. From a little hamlet of a hundred and fifty people with two [illegible] one half saloon and one half grocery, it has suddenly sprung into a busy little city of two thousand souls.

In the spring of 1886 the new Midland railroad began active work, building from Colorado Springs into the mountains [illegible] enterprising [illegible] not fully [illegible] waiting [illegible] the opportunity which would, perhaps, never [illegible] Meetings were held and inducements in the way of land and special privileges, offered the company to locate its shops there and finally, when it began to be whispered that the [illegible] was to be located, the town took on a new [illegible] Soon the [illegible] arrived and began to spend money freely and the "boom" had begun.

In the summer of 1886 the best of vacant lots in the "business" part of town could be bought for $75 apiece, and residence lots for $5 to $50. These same business lots are worth to-day from $1,000 to $3,000, and the residence lots from $250 to $500, while several additions have been made to the town plat in which lots sell equally as well as in the main portion of the city. During the past year upward of two hundred and fifty different houses have been erected, not including the extensive Midland buildings.

We have now read the early history of Colorado City, which is practically the early history of El Paso county, we have seen its decline and almost fall, its sudden revival, and now let us consider, critically, whether this present prosperity is but a "western boom" soon to pass into a decline as rapidly as it formed, or whether the town has any prospects of reaching that commercial importance its citizens hope for and claim.

It would surely seem that, now the place has gotten a start, nothing could prevent its onward march, for its natural advantages are great. Lying in a valley with a plentiful stream flowing through it, with a variety of soil near by from which brick, lime and cement can be made, inexhaustible quarries within the city limits, the best agricultural land of Colorado in its immediate vicinity, and a splendidly equipped railroad reaching into the finest coal and mineral lands of the Rocky Mountains and close [illegible] with the cities of the [illegible] why should not Colorado City be [illegible] manufacturing [illegible] of the [illegible] mountains?

THE MIDLAND SHOPS.

The extensive shops of the Colorado Midland road have only been built in the past [illegible] and can hardly be said to be finished, as when completed they will employ many hundred more men than at present. The shops now [illegible] of a stone round house, containing stalls for fourteen engines, a machine shop, a building for offices, car sheds, and [illegible] all buildings. The shops and yards occupy about fifty acres of ground and it is estimated cost [illegible] $100,000. There are now employed in the shops and about the yards 150 men, and their pay will aggregate $10,000 a month. In addition to this there are 36 train men who receive their pay and make their headquarters here. Their pay will reach $6500 a month, making a total of $16,500 paid to the residents of Colorado City every month and to go into the channels of trade. The company is not yet prepared to make its own cars, and it is not likely that the shops will be enlarged to that extent for at least a year. The buildings of the company are all of the very best [illegible] of stone being built of the excellent sandstone close at hand. Ever since the buildings were started there have been at stated times old croakers and pessimists who have wisely shaken their heads and declared that the shops would never remain in Colorado City. The best answers to such fellows have been to point to the expensive and continually increasing buildings of the company. No good train of reasoning can be brought to show why they should be moved. The company will hardly move out onto the prairie, away from water, stone and coal, and it is not likely to go into the mountains where transportation and other expenses would be many times increased; and there would be nothing gained by going to the expense of removing to Denver, Pueblo or Colorado Springs where the natural advantages would not equal those of Colorado City. Any such talk is foolish, and is usually met by a sarcastic smile when propounded to any of the company's officers.

SOME ADVANTAGES.

WATER WORKS.

Although Colorado City might be said to be but a year old, yet she enjoys, without [illegible] having cost the city a dollar, a number of advantages which many places of ten thousand inhabitants in the east do not possess. The first of these is a good system of water works. The large supply pipe of the Colorado Springs system passes through Colorado City and by tapping it that city is enabled to have the finest of pure mountain water in any quantity, and has a protection from fire.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

The Colorado Telephone company, which has for years operated in Colorado Springs and Manitou, has recently extended its lines to Colorado City, thus giving its merchants direct communication with the wholesale houses of Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Denver. This is of very great advantage to the little place, and especially so to the many people who find it convenient to do business in the place and reside at Colorado Springs.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Next to the water works the best advantage Colorado City enjoys is electric light. During the past few weeks the Colorado Springs Electric Light [company] extended its lines to the city and now the place is as brilliantly lighted as Colorado Springs itself. Along Colorado avenue, the principal business street, a number of large arc lights have been [illegible] making the [illegible] streets as light as can be desired. Many of the business houses also have the arc lights and nearly all the others, and some residences, have the incandescent light.

STREET CARS.

The citizens of Colorado City have every assurance that in the near future the town will be connected with Colorado Springs by a line of horse cars. Some two weeks ago the books were opened for subscription to stock to extend the line now operating in Colorado Springs to Colorado City. As the amount of money required to do this is not large and as it will be of the greatest value to the people of both cities, there is no doubt but that it will be built. However, this will not probably be before [illegible] spring, when the ground will be in better condition to work. That such a line would pay, no one can doubt who notices the amount of travel between the two places. At present there are lines of [illegible] running between them night and day.

FIRE FACILITIES.

Drawing its supply from the excellent Colorado Springs system, Colorado City has an abundant and never failing supply of water flowing through the [illegible] of the city. Along the streets have been placed [illegible] at convenient distances, and last spring the city council purchased a hose cart and a quantity of hose. A fire department was [illegible] completely organized, with a membership of thirty of the strongest and most active of the young men of the city, and Mr. Ed. Minings elected foreman.

ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Since the town [illegible] to grow so fast there have been several large additions to the town plat and are being rapidly sold, many persons desiring homes removed from the business of the city or nearer their own business. Many are building on their lots and assurances are that a majority of the lots will have houses on them by next summer, as very few of them are [illegible] purchased for speculation. It is estimated that fully [illegible] hundred and fifty [illegible] buildings have been erected in the city and its additions during the past year. It is [illegible] that many are light, frame [illegible] ing less than a thousand dollars, but the great demand has been for places to live in and for [illegible] place to [illegible] the [illegible] people who have [illegible] On the other [illegible] building [illegible] Mr. L. H. Ehrich of Colorado Springs [illegible] building [illegible] will be the [illegible] the city. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] F. Love [illegible] Timmins of [illegible] Colorado City [illegible] built [illegible] citizens include [illegible] of the city. [illegible] buildings so far in the city, [illegible] confidence in the future of the [illegible] and are willing to [illegible]

[illegible]

The portion of the city [illegible] Bott's addition has been the [illegible] built up [illegible] of all the additions [illegible] town people [illegible] placed on the market [illegible] May, [illegible] lars apiece. Most of the property in this addition is now [illegible] mechanics in the railroad shops, who [illegible] as rapidly as they [illegible] shows that [illegible] built since May.

[illegible]

East Colorado City [illegible] addition [illegible] of the [illegible] It lies [illegible] north [illegible] property, and is being graded and improved. One of its [illegible] will be a [illegible] by a firm composed of Mrs. Martha Sly, of Colorado City, and Mr. F. G. Hewes, of Colorado Springs. [illegible] houses built in New Colorado City since it became a part of the city.

STUMP'S ADDITION.

The addition known as Stump's has also [illegible] very rapidly, as it lies near the business portion of the town. It was platted by Mr. Alvin Stump, of that place. There have been about twenty five houses built on this addition, most of them very neat cottages.

LOVE & QUINBY'S ADDITION.

The Love & Quinby addition furnishes some of the best sites for h[omes] [illegible] from the business portions of the town of any in Colorado City. It is platted from the former ranch of Mr. W. T. Love, and is nearer the [illegible] and Garden of the Gods than any of the other additions. There have only [illegible] six houses built here since it became a part of the city.

OTHER ADDITIONS.

There are two other plots of ground near by on which houses have been erected which do not properly belong to the city but probably in the course of time will become so. They are "La Vergne Place" and "Calvert Heights." The heights are on the hill south of the city and are delightfully situated as a residence place either for the people of Colorado Springs or Colorado City.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

For persons whose business interests demand that they shall reside in Colorado City the place will be found to be [illegible] desirable. It, of course, enjoys the same climatic and other natural advantages as its sister cities of Manitou and Colorado Springs, and what it lacks in social and other advantages can easily draw from them. The cost of living is [illegible] the same as throughout the west. [illegible] are plenty of hotels and [illegible] where board can be obtained for $4.50 to $5.00 and upward per week. [illegible] furnished [illegible] according to accom[modations] [illegible]

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

good residence lot can be purchased for $100 and a three room cottage can be built for $500.

The markets of Colorado City are as good, and, in fact, the same as those enjoyed by the people of Manitou and Colorado Springs, as a number of the Colorado Springs merchants have established branch houses in Colorado City. The town now has three meat markets, seven groceries, one clothing and men's furnishing goods establishment, a jewelry store and a general merchandise store. In fact almost every line of business is represented in some way with the exception of the hardware and dry goods. There is a splendid opening for some one in either of these lines. It will be seen that the city has very good markets for almost everything that make the necessities of life, and in addition there are two drug stores, two physicians and a lawyer. It is estimated that a family of five can live very comfortably on forty dollars a month in Colorado City. In addition to the dry goods and hardware business, which are not represented, and for which there is a splendid opening, there are opportunities in various lines of trade. Many of the lines are represented only by men with very small capital, who in consequence are unable to command and hold the trade which rightfully belongs to them. We can mention only a few of the many opportunities for the investment of capital which present them. lves, but a person with capital by a careful examination of the ground could no doubt find many chances for safe and profitable investment. With a population of two thousand, there is no bank nearer than Colorado Springs, and it is often impossible for the workmen and merchants to take the ride of three miles during banking hours for weeks at a time. Manitou has no bank either and the thousands of visitors have to do their banking through Colorado Springs, passing through Colorado City to do it. It would seem that there is a splendid opportunity for such an institution in the place. A brick yard offers an opportunity for one and would not require a very large capital. There are a number of brick making firms in Colorado Springs and with the amount of building being done in Colorado City it is a splendid chance especially as the nearness to Manitou would probably give them that trade also. Colorado City needs a first-class hotel and the person who gives it to her will reap a rich reward. There are several small hotels but last summer when the people were coming in so rapidly it was impossible to accommodate them and men were often compelled to walk the streets all night and sleep in all kinds of places. A factory to be run in connection with the Midland shops is offered, offering an opportunity. There are the raw materials for such an institution in unlimited quantities, and there is not a large store making firm in the Rocky mountains. The board of trade of the little city is alive to all its needs and is constantly answering inquiries of people with capital to invest.

THE SMELTER.

Ever since the Midland railroad began building there have been rumors of the erection of a smelter in Colorado City, and suitable grounds have already been selected for that purpose. The Midland railroad penetrates some of the finest mineral fields in Colorado and it would seem that Colorado City, closely connected with the great mining camps of the mountains, would be the proper place for a smelter. This was the opinion of a number of gentlemen connected with the American Smelting company, now operating in Leadville and Denver, and one of the largest and wealthiest companies of the kind in the state. More than a year ago they were granted a tract of land and certain privileges by the citizens of Colorado City with the understanding that the company would begin the erection of an extensive smelting plant within two years. Various causes have operated to prevent the company from starting the work so far, but the people of Colorado City have assurances from Professor Higgins of the American company that work will be begun before the expiration of the grant which will be some time next summer. When completed the works will cost upward of $100,000 and will employ 600 or 700 men.

SOME NATURAL RESOURCES.

THE STONE QUARRIES.

Within plain sight of the city and almost in the city limits there runs a ledge of the most beautiful red and white sand stone in Colorado. There is an inexhaustible quantity of it and of such a fine quality and beautiful colors that it is fast becoming the the popular building stone in Colorado. Some of the finest buildings in Denver and Colorado Springs are built of this stone and the owners of the quarries constantly receive requests for samples from contractors in the east, indicating that its fame is spreading. Cuts of two of the representative buildings of Colorado Springs, built of this stone, are given on another page—the Episcopal church and Robinson's drug store. There are now employed in getting out and removing the stone about a hundred men, and if the demand increases in proportion for the next two years as it has in the past few months it is estimated that it will require between a thousand and fifteen hundred men to handle it. During the past year the stone has been quarried at the rate of 200 wagon loads a day. There are a number of different quarries owned by individuals and companies being worked, but the principal ones are owned by Mr. Anthony Bott, and he has been chiefly instrumental in introducing the stone.

CEMENT AND PLASTER.

Among the industries which the natural resources of the county afford, is the successful manufacture of cement and plaster. This industry gives employment to a large number of people in Colorado City, and is the most successful of the kind in the state. The plant was established in 1875, and began by making plaster of paris alone. By running about one third of the time it supplied the district embracing Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico. Shortly after the works were started, the company discovered a deposit of earth near the works from which a fine grade of cement could be made. There was also a fire clay for making fire brick. Being ambitious to extend its business, the company reorganized in 1884 and changed the name from the Colorado Springs Plaster Paris company to that of the Colorado Stucco, Brick and Cement company. The company makes its plaster of paris from the white gypsum which abounds so plentifully. The cement is made from a peculiar deposit which the company calls marl. This marl was experimented with for a number of years and it has only been within the past two years that the process for making this cement has been perfected. They produce from this simple marl without mixing or adulteration before subjecting to their secret process a fine grade of cement inferior to none except possibly the best English Portland. Since the cement has been placed on the market, it has grown in popularity until the works, as now constructed, have been unable to meet the demand. The name has been recently changed to the "Stewart Stucco and Cement company" and the capital stock increased to fifty thousand dollars. This was done to allow the cement works to be enlarged. If there was a demand the company could make two hundred and fifty sacks of one hundred pounds each of plaster of paris per day, but, as we said before, it is able to supply the demand of this district by running one third of the time. The company sells its product at less than the price of eastern cement and plaster of paris. As they can make it about twenty-five per cent cheaper than eastern manufacturers can lay it down in Colorado, they are always ready to meet any cuts. During the past year the company made and disposed of about one million pounds of plaster and about two hundred and fifty thousand pounds of cement. The company may add considerably to its business next year, because of the new process of plastering houses. Instead of using lime and hair, a mixture of sand and plaster of paris is used, which has the advantage of drying almost immediately so that the work of construction is not delayed and is at the same time much harder and more durable than the ordinary plaster. The president of the company is the Hon. Joseph C. Helm of Denver, vice-president, the Hon. John Campbell; secretary, Mr. J. E. McIntyre, and treasurer and manager, Mr. Geo. H. Stewart, of Colorado Springs.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

THE SCHOOLS.

The schools of Colorado City are under the principalship of Mr. J. P. Jackson, who has occupied that position for three years. He has three lady assistants, all competent and trained teachers. It is but just to Mr. Jackson and his assistants to say that, under the disadvantages they are now working their success is very creditable. Before the boom began the school buildings, a three-room brick and small annex, were sufficient for many years to come at the rate of increase of population in the past, but the town increased so rapidly that the school facilities are not now equal to the demand. The city fathers are now agitating, and by next fall will have built a commodious school building to cost not less than $50,000. A school will also be established on the Bott addition, across the creek, for the small children who cannot come so far to the town schools.

THE CHURCHES.

So far the people of Colorado City have not been able to enjoy religious privileges to that extent which many of them would desire. Before the prosperous times came the place was hardly large enough to support a minister, and as a consequence there was no church edifice worthy the name. This is now being erected by the Methodist society, which is having erected a commodious place of worship to cost $2000. The Roman Catholic church has also announced its intention of having a mission, and plans are drawn for a church. There are a large number of communicants of that faith residing in the city.

CITY OFFICERS.

At the last municipal election the following city officers were elected: Charles Stockbridge, mayor, Charles Kelley, Alvin Stump, James Faulkner, Alfred Green, Thomas Rosebrough and Oscar Everhart, aldermen. It is needless to say that the city officers are alive to every interest of the place. Supplementing the city council, and ready to push to a successful conclusion any scheme that presents itself that may be of advantage to the city, is a live, energetic board of trade, composed of the more active business men. The president of the board is Mr. Anthony Bott and the secretary is Mr. J. M. Jackson. Any of the gentlemen are ready at all times to answer questions or correspondence in regard to the present and future needs and opportunities of their city.

SUMMARY.

Let us take a hasty review of what has been set forth in the above. Selected by the early settlers of the state as the best natural location for a town at the base of the mountains, it grew to such dimensions as to become the capitol of the territory. Circumstances over which it could have no power to control arose to prevent its continued growth and it sunk to a veritable "deserted village." More than a quarter of a century elapsed and it is touched with the magic wand of capital. In the short space of eighteen months it shows from a miserable hamlet of perhaps fifty score houses and a hundred and fifty inhabitants to a bustling city of over three thousand inhabitants and over two hundred and two thousand inhabitants. From an oasis that has ever been visited only by a few travelers between Manitou and Colorado Springs there is suddenly afforded only the business of the place, an imposing seat of county. Slumbering for a quarter of a century it wakes to find itself the center of a railroad system connected with the Atlantic seaboard and pushing rapidly toward the Pacific. The world forgetting almost by the world forgot it is suddenly connected with the cities of the north, east, west and south by telephone and telegraph, and the thousand ends of commerce and trade. Avoided by all but a curiosity those could find it is remarked where, it becomes the objective point for hundreds of active, restless seekers of fortune, ready with brain, muscle, capital or cunning to risk all on its future prosperity. With its business character not yet formed, its commercial possibilities an unknown quantity, it offers possibilities for hundreds. With natural resources unequalled it has a broad field for adventurous enterprise, and is ready to offer assistance to those who come with that purpose. At the fall election of 1885 it had registered on the poll lists some fifty voters, and this after an active canvass, at the election last November there were over three hundred votes cast, and a third as many more citizens not resident a sufficient length of time to cast a legal vote. Take the report figures that there have been 250 buildings erected at an average cost of $800 and this with a smelter expected in a year and a half $250,000 in buildings. Add to this the cost of the railroad shops, and there is a total of $...... It is doubtful if there is another city in the west that can make a better showing than this. With a large sum of money coming regularly into the channels of trade with natural resources for many of its mineral and coal mineral and agricultural land in its immediate vicinity Colorado City offers unequalled opportunities for the investment of capital for which there will be large and quick returns.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

It is quite important that those who are intending to visit Colorado should be advised how best to come and by what route they will have the most comforts and the least inconvenience. This is an important fact to be considered by the traveller and affects the impressions formed of a location either favorably or unfavorably, when the journey has been made without delay, mishap, or inconvenience, or when the trip has been one of discomfort and annoyance. The avenues of access to Colorado are many, but few railroads offer such inducements to the traveler as the great Burlington route. When the Burlington came into Denver in 1882 it made a great change in the passenger business of other western roads. It became the through line to Chicago, and there was no change of cars the whole way. This soon forced other roads to make a change in their train system, so that now by other lines through sleepers may be taken to Chicago. It also introduced a system of fast freights, so that now goods may be shipped from Chicago to Denver in sixty hours. The Burlington lays claim to the proud distinction of being the best through passenger line that operates between Denver and the principal eastern cities. It has three daily trains running between Denver and Omaha and Chicago, and two daily trains between Denver and Kansas City, all of them equipped with Pullman sleepers and elegant coaches. These go through from Denver to Chicago, and from Denver to Kansas City without change. This through service is not surpassed by any other line or system of lines which are operated between Colorado and Missouri river points, and is the only line which uses its own tracks to Chicago, Peoria, St Louis, St. Joseph, Omaha and Kansas City. Solid trains are run to these and all other intermediate points. The improvements and facilities in railway travel from the east to Colorado's celebrated resorts, are a source of wonder to nearly every traveler. The trip is now one of quick time and affording all the comforts and privileges granted the public in any portion of the country, where the rail train is a means of transportation. The credit for these complete traveling facilities to Colorado is due in a great measure to the Burlington line, and not only shows foresight and judgment on the part of its management but it is a just recognition of the importance which Colorado is gaining as a growing and prosperous commonwealth. In recommending the great Burlington route to our readers we do it with the fullest assurance that all who travel by this popular through line will receive the best of attention and the most satisfactory accommodations.

FARM.

For sale—"BEAVER RANCH," 3 miles south of Colorado Springs (City of 8,000 population), 240 acres, mostly meadow, bottom land; Fountain River running through it; also private irrigating ditch and several large springs of pure soft water—a Beaver Pond and Carp Pond. Shade for pasture for 50 head cows or horses; cuts 200 to 250 tons hay, selling for $12 to $15 per ton. Dwelling houses, new shed and barns holding 200 tons hay. Well fenced.—Price $18000, part down, balance on long time at low interest.

M. KENNEDY,
Real Estate and Insurance,
No. 9 N. Tejon St.

Dining Parlors!

The Dining Parlors of the Moses Welch, at

No. 110 North Tejon Street,

Are the Neatest and most Convenient of any in the city, and have the

Best of Accommodations.

BOARD—$7.00 Per Week.

WAGE - WINNERS,

IF YOU WANT THE

FINEST -:- PHOTOGRAPHS,

Without losing any time, call on (or) ... to make an appointment for a sitting on Christmas or New Year's Day.

Not Open on Sunday,

But will be open every other day of the week. SATISFACTION INSURED.

J. L. CLINTON,
PREWITT BLOCK,
No. 18 S. Tejon St., Colorado Springs.

THE "GAY" SHOE STORE.

The Best Stock,
The Finest Styles.
The Lowest Prices.
AND A SQUARE DEAL.

A Custom and Repair Shop in connection. Good workmen and no "brands."

F. H. GAY,
28 S. Tejon St., - Colo. Springs.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS
Town & Improvement Co.
Real-Estate and Insurance,
Money Loaned on Real Estate Security.
No. 112 South Tejon St., opp. Postoffice, Colorado Springs.

THE townsite of Green Mountain Falls is beautifully situated in the Ute Pass, fifteen miles west of Colorado Springs and nine miles from Manitou, on the line of the Midland Railroad, at the north base of Pike's Peak.

Two mountain streams come through the place making some of the finest waterfalls in the state. There are Fine Natural Parks, Beautiful Pine Groves and an Attractive Mesa covered with Trees affording many Choice Building sites.

Early next spring the company propose to erect a commodious hotel and other buildings, and will put up tents which will be rented, ready furnished. A Lake will be made, a boat house built, and boats got ready for summer use. Beautiful drives, winding through shady groves, will be laid out.

We have many choice bargains of Improved and Unimproved City property in the city of Colorado Springs and Colorado City and several Fine Ranches the latter mostly in El Paso county, though there are some in adjoining counties.

Investments Made, Rents Collected, and Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance Written.

Correspondence Cheerfully & Promptly Answered

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS TOWN AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
No. 112 So. Tejon St., Colorado Springs.

A RARE CHANCE
TO BUY
Ladies', Children's and Misses' Cloaks
AT A BARGAIN.

We have this morning REDUCED the Price of all our CLOAKS to Close them out. This sale comprises Silk, Wool and Plush Garments. Call early while the Assortment is complete. Also a Large Line of

Short Lengths in Dress Goods.

We shall open our Fall Line of CHRISTMAS GOODS this week. Remember our Large Stock of Carpets and Linoleums.

GIDDINGS BROS. & WILBUR.

Holiday Goods!
AT
G. B. STORER'S DRUG STORE.
This Week, Regardless of Cost,
INCLUDING

MANICURE SETS, TOILET SETS,
DRESS CASES, COLLAR BOXES,
HAND GLASSES, CUFF BOXES.

PRICES CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

The finest thing in the world for a Christmas Present is a bottle of STORER'S VELVETINE, for Chapped Hands. Price 25c. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.

M. KENNEDY!
No. 9 North Tejon Street.
REAL -:- ESTATE, -:- LOANS, -:- INSURANCE
Special Attention Given to the Collection of Rent, Interest, Etc., and the Care of Property of Persons Out of Town.
Insurance IN First-Class Companies
FOR RENT.

FURNISHED.
House of 6 rooms and bath room—East Pike's Peak avenue, $50.

RANCH.
The finest Hay Ranch in the country, cut this year two hundred and sixty five tons of Hay. Can be sold so as to net 15 per cent on investment.

UNFURNISHED.
House of three rooms—Moffat ave.
House 6 rooms—South Tejon ...
Very desirable 7 room office ...
A 4 room house, corner ... with barn ... $15

FOR SALE.

COLORADO CITY—THIRTY-THREE CHOICE LOTS—Located along and south of the main avenue. Owner desires to go east and will sell all together at a very low figure.
—HOUSE FOUR ROOMS. Very ... $1,200. Can be sold one fourth down, balance in monthly payments to suit purchaser.
BRICK HOUSE 3 ROOMS. E. Kiowa st., lot 70x200, $1,800.
ALSO COTTAGE 7 ROOMS—Bijou street, $2,000.
VERY DESIRABLE CORNER Lot 100x190. North Wahsatch avenue, $2,000.
HOUSE 8 ROOMS—N. Tejon st., choice location, $3,500.
ONE QUARTER BLOCK—On N. Weber st. A Bargain.
VERY DESIRABLE CORNER LOT—100x190, N. Wahsatch ave., $1,600.
ALSO HOUSE 7 ROOMS—Large closets, pantry, etc. Almost new; lot 50x190. South Weber st., $1,000.
ALSO HOUSE 9 ROOMS—Good cellar, barn, etc., lot 50x190; South Nevada $4,500.
ALSO HOUSE 4 ROOMS—Lot 50x190. South Cascade ave., $1,400. This can be bought by paying $350 down, balance on time.
LARGE LOT—278 feet front by 210 feet deep. House 8 rooms. Good barn, trees, etc., for $4,500.
VERY CHOICE 5 ACRE TRACT. Within city limits under ditch. House 4 rooms pantry, etc. Also good hen house, fruit trees, etc. $4,500.
VERY DESIRABLE LOT—North Nevada ave., 50x190.

HOUSE 5 ROOMS—Hall and pantry ... near ... $1,600.
FINE CORNER—Lot 100x190, North Tejon ... of street cars.
VERY DESIRABLE Residence ...
DESIRABLE CORNER—Lot ...
ALSO A VERY NEAT COTTAGE—... 5 rooms and bath room with ...
HOUSE 3 ROOMS—Willamette avenue ...
ALSO HOUSE 5 ROOMS. ... shape. Can be sold on installments ...
VERY CHOICE CORNER—North ... 200x200. This is a bargain.
GOOD 7 ROOM HOUSE—... North Weber street $3,500.
A FEW CHOICE LOTS—Still ...
ALSO A VERY CHOICE CORNER—Cascade avenue. House 3 rooms. Can be ... down, balance on time ...
ALSO HOUSE 5 ROOMS—On ... from postoffice $1,500.
HOUSE 8 ROOMS, FURNISHED—On ... ave. Lot 100x190. Rented at ... to pay about 12 per cent. on investment.
VERY NEAT COTTAGE 5 ROOMS—... near Nevada ave. Stable, etc., $4,000.

Call at My Office for Location, Prices, Etc. We will Cheerfully Show you Property.

M. KENNEDY,
Real Estate Dealer, - - - - No. 9 North Tejon St.

XMAS.
DENVER MERCHANTS ... reliable. Should they ... prior to the Holidays, an inspection visit should be made to them ... strict attention to all orders by mail and carefully furnish prices ...

The King Piano Co.,
807 16TH STREET, DENVER.
CHICKERING & SONS
AND OTHER
PIANOS AND ORGANS
... ELEGANT HOLIDAY GIFTS ...

"SHE"
IS COMING.
THE BEST in the Market 5 Ct. CIGAR
For sale by all Local Agents.
CLARKE & WALKER,
...
1626 to 1644 LARIMER STREET,
DENVER, COLORADO.

A SOUVENIR
...
TO PRESENT
...
FLANDERS-WIXSON DRY GOODS CO.
...
HOLIDAYS.
...
813 to 819 16th St., Denver, Colo.

... SOLIS ...
Superior to Imported
A PRESENT
... CIGARS
PIANOS ...
KNIGHT-McCLURE ...

A. HEMENWAY,
Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Etc.
A New Line of Hanging Lamps Just in.
GIVE US A CALL.
TELEPHONE 37. NO. 115 S. TEJON ST.

PERKINS BROS.
HAVE ON HAND A FULL LINE OF
FANCY & STAPLE CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,
Table and Pocket Cutlery and Glassware.
No. 26 North Tejon Street.

IVERS & POND PIANOS
The finest and ... ments before the p...
... New England ... Music, and in fact ... Don't fail to ... creating such a ... musicians. For full ... lowest prices, terms, etc., ...
C. E. AIKEN, ...
COLORADO SPRINGS

O. L. Gilliam
Photograph -:- ...
For the finest Photographs in Colorado. Also ... Artist Materials, and ... bums, Colorado Views and Novelties.
No. 15 S. Tejon St., ...

ROSENBERG & ...
Engineers, Architects & ...
Designs for buildings and ... Engineering structures ... Building sites ...
Colorado Springs.

McINTOSH & MYG...
BANKERS
CITY AND FARM LOANS
1615 CURTIS ST.

DILLIS & BRUG...
General Blacksmiths, ...
AND HORSE-...
19 and 21 Hue...

REPORT OF THE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,
AS MADE TO THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, DECEMBER 7th, 1887.

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and discounts	[illegible]	Capital stock	[illegible]
Bonds and warrants	[illegible]	Surplus and undivided profits	[illegible]
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	[illegible]	Circulation	[illegible]
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	[illegible]	Deposits	[illegible]
Current expenses and taxes paid	[illegible]		
Due from U. S. Treasurer	[illegible]		
Due from banks	[illegible]		
Cash on hand	[illegible]		
Total	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]

STATE OF COLORADO, }
COUNTY OF EL PASO. } ss.
I, IRVING HOWBERT, President of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
IRVING HOWBERT, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 14th day of December 1887.
ASAHEL SUTTON, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
B. F. CROWELL,
NATHAN S. CULVER,
LOUIS R. EHRICH,
Directors.

THE ONLY COMPLETE JEWELRY FACTORY IN THE WEST.

WATCHES.
IMPORTERS OF Fine Jewelry, Opera Glasses, Bric-a-Brac, Clocks, Bronzes, Etc.
Select Your Presents From our Stock and we will guarantee best goods and lowest figures.
SILVERWARE

H. S. PORTEOUS, Proprietor.
W. D. SMITH, Manager.
-THE-
DIAMOND
PALACE.
TABOR OPERA HOUSE,
DENVER, COLORADO.

JEWELRY.
MAIL -:- ORDERS
Promptly Attended to. Write for Prices.
Goods Sent C. O. D.
Subject to examination before taken from Express office.
CUT GLASS.

... Anything from a Wedding Ring to a $.... Silver Tea Set; and Use Your Own Material.

CITY MEAT MARKET.
Callaway & Stark, Props.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Fresh—Meats, Mutton, Pork,
POULTRY, ETC., ETC.
GAME -:- OF -:- ALL -:- KINDS
IN SEASON.
Consignments of Fresh Fish
RECEIVED REGULARLY.
Satisfaction in Prices Guaranteed.
No. 12 S. Tejon St., Colorado Springs.

GRAND SLAUGHTERING SALE
—OF—
APPLES
In order to make room for New Goods Come one! Come all and come quick. Remember the place.
NEALE & CO.,
121 East Huerfano St.

KIRK & FRASER,
DEALER IN—
Pinon, Pitch and Slab Wood Kindling,
Blocks and wood of all kinds, Posts and charcoal ... Orders taken by mail, ... Promptly. All ... Satisfaction guaranteed.
Yard on ... D and S. G Depot.

Chicago Bakery.
ERICSON & GOUGH,
PROPRIETOR.
Next Door to the Postoffice.
WE INVITE A TRIAL OF
Our Bread and Cakes,
As we are sure they will be found superior to any in the city. We also serve a Fine Line of Home Confectionery and
PURE HOME-MADE CANDIES
... in connection with ... Bakery a
SHORT ORDER RESTAURANT,
... prepared to fill all orders for ... Caramels ...

Miss Mary F. Wilcox,
NO. 128 SOUTH TEJON ST.,
... is now ready to meet her ... patrons in
DRESS -:- MAKING.
CALL AND SEE HER.

W. H. D. MERRILL,
122 N. TEJON ST.
Practical Plumber & Contractor
FOR STEAM HEATING.

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®